

# Historical Records

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Historical Records  
OF THE  
Lake County  
Old Settler and Historical  
Association  
OF  
Lake County, Indiana

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Compiled by the Historical Secretary

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*(Elected August 15, 1923)*

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*To the intrepid men and women who were enabled, through faith, courage, and industry, to conquer a wilderness and clear a way that we might enjoy health, peace, and prosperity; to those pioneers of Lake County, this volume is respectfully dedicated.*

### Foreword

Our aim in getting out this volume is to preserve material of general interest to residents of this county. Much information that is available in city and county records and in newspaper files, has been excluded; while many excellent contributions have of necessity been omitted.

That more space has been devoted to the living than to the dead, is justified by the constant thinning of the ranks of our older members.



# Lake County Historical Records

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## Pioneering in Ross Township

SAMUEL B. WOODS

My father, Bartlett Woods, left England in 1836, and after a very long and rough voyage lasting fifty-two days, arrived at New York. From there he came west on the old Erie Canal, and landed at Michigan City. He came to Lake County in 1837, made a claim for the land on which I am now living, and for it paid the government \$1.25 an acre.

He soon became acquainted with the Siglers; a family living west of Hobart. One bright morning he hitched his yoke of oxen to the great lumber wagon, journeyed to the Sigler home, and brought the blushing Ann Eliza back to the log house at Hickory Ridge.

Their two-story cabin was twenty feet wide by thirty feet long. The logs were laid one on the other, between which were clinkers of clay. All of this made a very comfortable house downstairs, but upstairs the sides were low. The roof was made of poles as rafters; and shingles, which were about three inches wide and six to eight long, split from logs. These shingles, called "shakes", made a good roof, which lasted for a long time. The door was a wonder; wooden hinges extended across the entire width, with not a nail in it. The boards were fastened to the hinges by wooden pegs, because they had no money with which to buy nails.

At that early date they had no stoves. The fireplace was made of brick; the chimney was of small wooden sticks plastered together with clay. If some of the clay happened to get out, the chimney would catch fire; then they would get a long pole and shove the chimney away from the house.

They cooked, and baked bread in the fireplace; but the fireplace was a very poor medium for heating, because most of the heat went up the chimney. In later years I often met a man who worked for my father at the time I was born. He used to tell me that it kept him on the jump to cut wood fast enough for the old fireplace to keep me from freezing. They got their first cooking stove in 1854. It would be a sight nowadays. The back was supported by long legs; the oven was on the top of the stove.

They plowed the land with a wooden mouldboard plow, having a steel point. The harrows were wooden frames with wooden teeth. After the settlers had raised their crops, it was a fight to a finish, to save the grain. The Calumet and the Kankakee Rivers were great breeding places for many varieies of birds, especially blackbirds; and these would swoop down in great flocks and harvest the crops on their own account.

When the pioneers did get a crop, they disposed of it at Chicago—their nearest market. Usually a number of neighbors would get out their ox teams and heavy wagons and make the trip together, for the roads were little better than trails, and one often needed help to get out of the sand or mire. Frequently they had to unload and carry their packs to higher ground, pull the wagons out, and then reload them. At some points there were ferries which transported the oxen and wagons across the river. On one occasion, when the oxen were hot and thirsty, they did not wait for the ferry, but plunged into the river, load and all, to get a drink and to cool off. The round trip to market required from four to five days' time, and the expenses would often equal the value of the load.



The wants of the pioneer were limited. He bought only the necessities, such as shovels and axes, and perhaps cloth for garments. But he raised sheep, and took the wool to a carding mill. The women would put in a great deal of time spinning yarn, and knitting socks and mittens, not only for the men and children, but for themselves as well.

The women of those days were not, it seems, as sturdy as the women of today. They did not wear thin, scant clothing in winter, and furs in summer. It did not take from five to fifty dollars for a woman's hat. If she wanted something different, she would buy a yard of calico, and make a sunbonnet, or knit a hood. When their hats turned yellow they would gather a quantity of straw and make a new one; the fine straw for Sunday, the coarse for week days. They would braid it in about three-quarter-inch widths and sew it together. At that, she was just as happy as the woman of today.

Neighbors in those days were real neighbors. When the early settlers were sick, they did not send for a trained nurse, for they never lacked good help; the neighbors would come and work, both indoors and out.

Then too, they had their social gatherings. Hardly an evening but they would get together at one home or another; and on Sundays they would have a regular "blow-out." Neither did the maid prepare the dinner, as the company whiled away the time in the parlor; but the woman of the house, with the help of all the women guests, would attend to that. And what a jolly time they would have, while the men were out looking over the stock and crops, or talking politics.

We did not have chairs enough in our home to seat all at the table; part sat on benches. Beds and room were scarce, and so they used a trundle bed, which during the day, they kept under an ordinary bed. It was what one might term a "Grandfather's Murphy bed."

From the standpoint of intelligence, the early settlers in my opinion, would stand higher than the people of today. They had the capacity to judge, the ability to express themselves, and the strength of character to stand by their principles.



## INTRODUCTION

## Concerning Historical Papers

The Lake County Old Settler and Historical Association has been in existence for many years and has performed a most valuable service for our county and state. During its early history the association had for its historical secretary Mr. Timothy H. Ball, a scholar and historian, whose activity in research and writing made efforts on the part of the other members almost useless, and resulted in a most valuable collection of books and pamphlets published by Mr. Ball and the association.

After the death of Mr. Ball, the association began to realize that although it could fill the office made vacant by the death of its historian, it was impossible to fill his place. At one of the annual meetings of the association, the writer of this introduction was elected to fill the office of historical secretary. While he duly appreciated the compliment, he keenly felt his inability to fill the place of the departed secretary. He, therefore, asked the association to appoint a committee to select subjects for investigation and to appoint persons to make such investigations and prepare papers thereon for the association.

Judge Kopelke, L. J. Bailey, and the writer were appointed as the committee. The committee selected more than fifty subjects and then designated the persons asked, to investigate them and report. The Bench and Bar of Lake County was one of the subjects selected, and by a two-thirds' vote Judge Kopelke was appointed to prepare the paper; which he did with credit to his known ability and favor to our association. At the earnest solicitation of the writer and many others, the paper was published in pamphlet form by the author, and will remain a valuable contribution to our history. Early Lowell was assigned to Mrs. Dwyer, and that aged and much beloved member of our association performed her duty in an admirable way. The paper has not as yet been published, but we hope and expect it will be soon. Lake County Bibliography was assigned to Miss Mable Tinkham of the Gary Library. It was published in the special historical edition of The Gary Post for our annual meeting, August 27, 1918. It was a laborious task well done. Claude Allman was assigned the subject of Platted Cities and Towns, and he performed his work in his usual painstaking and authoritative way. His article also appeared in the special edition of The Post. Another subject selected by the committee was Cedar Lake, and on account of his known ability and the fact that he and his ancestors have lived at the lake for almost a century, LeGrand T. Meyer of Hammond, was selected to write its history. The paper was read at the annual meeting of the association in 1920. It was interesting and instructive and was most enthusiastically received; so much so that Mr. Meyers was unanimously elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

A. F. KNOTTS.



## Early History of Lowell and Vicinity

MRS. JOHN M. DWYER, (*nee Cornelia A. Clark*)

*a continuous resident of that place for eighty-one years.*

Probably long before the time Horace Greeley published his well remembered advice as to immigration in these words: "Go West, young man!" and at the very beginning of the Easterners' realization of the fact that "Westward the course of empire was taking its way," a certain western New York young man, with his family consisting of his wife and two children: a boy aged two and a girl seven months, migrated from their native home in "York State" to found a new home in the then new and almost wild northwest section of Indiana.

Arriving at the present site of Lowell, then a wild landscape with all that term applies, in the summer of 1837, this family found an abandoned log cabin of one room, on the present site of the Presbyterian church. Here they spent their first winter. Their nearest neighbors were: Abram and Horatio R. Nichols and Wm. Purdy (all long since deceased); then these three young bachelors were keeping "Bachelors' hall" in another cabin at what is now known as the late H. R. Nichols' home, in West Lowell. John Driscoll, another bachelor was living in a small cabin of peeled hickories on the present site of the Driscoll place just east and south of the Lowell cemetery. In the course of a short time the last named settler took unto himself a bride, and one of her pride-worthy remarks about their early housekeeping was that, "All that John had in the way of dishes when I came to him was a frying pan and a tin cup." Nevertheless they happily prospered, acquired a goodly share of this productive land and raised a fine family, among them a son, namely, Martin, and a daughter, Mrs. John Hack, still living in Lowell, and well known by members of this society.

Some of you will remember Lawyer McDonald of Crown Point, recognized as one of the foremost attorneys. In 1840 he first settled with his family just south of the Driscoll farm in the edge of the woods. A sad incident is here recalled of the death of his young wife that year. She left her much bereft young husband and two little girls; viz., Gertrude, aged about four, and Flora, aged two. Your relator attended the funeral with her folks. After the ceremony we three little tots strolled through the grove and field nearby to revive ourselves from the attendant sadness. In the early 70's I called upon Aunt Calista Young in Crown Point, who informed me that Gertrude was the wife of Hiram Holton and that Flora was teaching school there. Aunt Calista had us take tea with her in her home in the old Solon Robinson house. This was our first meeting after the funeral of their mother over thirty years previous, which incident had drawn us tenderly together, and you may be assured this little re-meeting is a treasured remembrance in our lives. Flora afterward married Doctor Poppe and became our next door neighbor during the time Mr. Dwyer was County Recorder.

Returning to other early settlers in the immediate vicinity of Lowell:

There was another cabin there on the county road about thirty rods north of the Driscoll place, occupied by one John Smith, who reared a large family, among them a son, John; and both father and this son went to the Mexican war and did not come back alive.



Uncle Peter Surprise was also one of the very few early settlers in the vicinity of Pleasant Grove northeast of there, but still considered one of the nearest neighbors to the family of the relator of this sketch.

A family by the name of Mendinghall, a little later, erected a cabin on what is now known as Tuthill Hill in East Lowell.

In the course of a few years the Cross family settled south of the Driscoll place on the state road, and one of the earliest remembrances of your narrator is her first sleigh ride with her folks to visit the Cross family in the early "forties". The trip was made on a pair of rude bob-sleds, without a wagon box, drawn by oxen, and with only an arm full of straw to sit upon; a wagon box was an almost unknown convenience. These oxen were so well trained that they would willingly go on a trot like a pair of horses, following the wood-land trail with only the "Ged-ap, Gee, Haw and Whoa" of the master to control them. Arriving at the house of the Crosses, I remember of the children having to sit upon the pile of wood which had been brought in upon the floor to feed the fire-place. This was owing to the scarcity of chairs, which was not uncommon in all the homes at that time.

About the same time Wm. Purdy—before alluded to as one of the trio of bachelors, who were our nearest neighbors—married and settled on the north side of the state road, just west of Cedar Creek.

The McCartys were also fairly early settlers north of Lowell, and operated the first grist mill in the vicinity.

Thus has been indicated all the white inhabitants in and close around Lowell remembered up to the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1845.

The Indians, up to about that time, were camped on the present site of the Wilbur Lumber Co.'s plant and the P. M. McNay Coal yards. They were, of course, rough and disheveled in appearance, but not hostile, and had entirely disappeared prior to the Mexican war. Two or three incidents of their visits are still fresh in mind: The first instance when they came to the home when only women folk and children were present, and the little household was naturally terrified at the prospect of harm which might befall them; and the children ran and hid themselves as best they could. By signs and mumbling, the natives made themselves understood that all they wanted was some of the pumpkins lying in the yard, and they soon were given to understand that they should help themselves, which they did and contentedly went on their way. Another incident was the visit of two husky braves to watch father, as he was sitting on a wooden horse trimming out ax handles with a drawing knife. On another occasion they came leisurely right into the house uninvited and one of them fondly took my older brother on his lap; but "little sister" was too shy to get scarcely near enough to see them. On that occasion mother gave them a lunch, for which they seemed grateful, and in due time peacefully departed.

In those first years of pioneering the cooking was done at the fire-place, even bread was baked in a kettle set on live coals raked out upon the hearth, with live coals laid on the kettle cover.

Clothing and cloth of every description were home-made. Spinning wheels and looms in every home were the rule, rather than the exception.

In the summer of 1838—one year after our arrival, we moved into another deserted one-room cabin on the east bank of Cedar Creek, at the extreme



northeast corner of the present site of the drained mill pond bottom. These abandoned cabins had been vacated by homesick or discontented earlier settlers. Here father had found a broken-up patch of ground, and here he raised vegetables and sowed wheat, and continued to live for seven years; pre-empting the land which lay to the south and east of what is now known and named after him as Clark street, some of which extended to the east and south present corporation limits of the town of Lowell. He then built, about 1845, the first frame house in this vicinity, locating it on the south side of the road in the easternmost square of the town, commonly called the "Bill Hill place." This house consisted of four rooms; two below and two above and over a basement, in the side of the hill sloping to the south. It was built of oak-hewn timbers, oak siding and home made shingles. Here "Uncle Jabe" as he came to be familiarly called had Lowell's first hotel, for it was the only house large enough to accommodate the occasional traveler. Here he had his physician's supplies, for be it known he had obtained a medical education in the East prior to his pioneering, and was the only physician in this vicinity for fifteen years. When the younger doctors arrived, among them: Wood, Yeoman, Gerrish, Bacon and Davis, he retired from the practice and devoted his attention almost exclusively to his agricultural pursuits. In this first frame house he conducted the first general store, carrying in stock only absolute necessities. He was also Justice of the Peace, and by virtue of that office was not only the only "Marryin' Squire" but the only marrying magistrate, for there were no resident preachers. Early law suits were held in the basement, much to the disgust of Mother Clark, who expostulated roundly about the curious hangers-on mudding up her floors and not infrequently leaving tobacco stains thereupon. John Sanger was the only "Pettifogger" of that time, and when John wasn't on the right side, the Justice took a hand on the other side, and with a determined will took the part of opposing lawyer and also Judge in the case.

The first log school house was erected on the ridge south of "Tuthill Hill." Some of the early teachers were: Abram Nichols, Sr., Calista Cross, Subrina Flint, Cynthia Hogan and others. Speaking of Calista Cross; she and her husband, Richard Cross were the parents of six children, five of whom unfortunately were deaf and dumb, and the other a son—was killed by lightning in early manhood.

The market products of the farms had to be hauled to Chicago or Michigan City, and groceries and other provisions obtained there. An incident occurred of an ox team miring in front of what is now the Palmer house on State street. It was a four day trip going and coming even with the best of roads and weather, and several wagoners usually made the trip together. An incident that was somewhat amusing occurred on one of these trips one night in the vicinity of what is now Dyer: A sleepy Irish hired hand following in the awful darkness of the night, hollowed out: "Uncle Jabe, be jabbers I have lost off an ox." Sure enough one of them had become unyoked and dropped out by the wayside, leaving his mate to haul the load. Thus teaming furnished some employment until the L. N. A. and C. railroad was constructed in 1880, through Lowell. John Wilkinson, a Lowellite, ran a stage coach, carrying mail express and passengers, to and from Crown Point, for a decade or more prior to the completion of the so-called "Air line" from Monon to Chicago.

Returning to Uncle Jabe's first frame house: The house-warming



party is clearly remembered, and it was also the first dancing party. Uncle Warren Russell was the only fiddler, and the crier of the "figgers" and the only one needed, for what he lacked in other musical instruments to assist him, he made up with his head a bobbin' and his foot a pattin' to the time, as he entered into the spirit of the frolic. The supper which followed even surpassed the supper described by Washington Irving in his legend of Sleepy Hollow; and while the hostess was entitled to a proper degree of credit for putting on this party, all the girls and women of the country-side "came right over, put on aprons and turned right in to help" (in the parlance of the time.)

Another early bob-sled ride visit to the home of the Lynch's is recalled when John and Dan (whom most of you know) were little fellows. Their parents had settled on the east bluff above Cedar Creek, south of the present John Lynch place. Mrs. Lynch was a refined Irish peeress, a very much admired and respected lady. Mr. Lynch died soon after they settled here, and in the course of time this young widow who had the two or more small children, was united in marriage to John B. Peterson, Sr., of Lowell. From this parentage was born the Hon. John B. Peterson of Crown Point, and while the latter place has had the honor of his residence since he came to manhood and embarked in his profession, Lowell claims the credit of being where he was born and where he received his early education.

Melvin A. Halstead came to this vicinity from West Creek township about 1846 and lived in a cabin at about the present site of the grain elevator near the depot. He erected a saw-mill just west of the present ruins of the old brick-mill and a brickyard just west of where the Halstead old brick house still stands, which house was a mansion in its day, and built with brick from that first brick yard. He also built a frame grist mill in the same locality. The saw mill was the busiest industry, however, for settlers now began arriving more frequently, and houses had to be built for them, from the timber here.

The village came to be named Lowell, presumably on account of its milling industries, resembling at that time in a small way the New England town of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mr. Halstead was a "forty-niner" to the California gold fields and made the entire trip upon at least one occasion, on horseback. He returned in the early fifties and erected the first little brick Baptist church, of which he was one of the main pillars.

About this time was built the first brick school-house on the south side of the county road on the present site of about mid-way between Clark street and Public Square. Among the early teachers of that school were Harvey Austin, Myron Thomas, Wm. Williams, who was an uncle of the Stowell family, John M. Dwyer and others. The second and succeeding brick school not being erected until 1869 or 1870; the school grounds and the public square being donated by the preemptor of this land.

The first church service remembered was held in our cabin home, and the circuit-rider preacher's name was Talcott. The Christian (respectfully termed Campbellite) congregation held their first meetings over Sigler's frame store, and one of the first preachers was John L. Worley, who lived to be an old resident of this vicinity, and raised a large family, most of whom are still living here. The Methodists had a cabin church on the James H. Sanger land near Sanger's corners, and the Sanger homestead just west thereof was



the Mecca for all the early circuit riders as well as one of the prominent and hospitable homes in the county. The first Baptist church service was held in the Halstead brick house and the Rev. Whitehead was the preacher.

About 1856 the original brick Christian church and Methodist church buildings were erected on their present sites, and the Catholic church was established here in the late 60's.

A small frame boarding house, with an annex for a general store was erected by Jonah Thorn, near the present site of the Presbyterian church, in what was then the mill district. At this store your narrator, at the age of fifteen years purchased a little candy—the first she had ever seen, not having been away from her home settlement prior to that time.

About the same time William Sigler came from Hebron and opened a store about twenty rods east of the present site of the cemetery. The first post office was named the "Outlet post office" and was in a small dwelling house which is still standing on the south side of the county road, first house on the south side of the road east of the cemetery. The first postmaster was a cabinet maker named Stringham. Previous to the establishment of the post office, the mail was delivered infrequently to the settlers, by horse-back carrier. The early letters were not enveloped, simply folded and sealed. In the early 50's Sigler moved his store to the Mill district in the village, and the post office was moved into his store.

About 1855 Merton, of Crown Point, and John Viant, of Lowell, opened a general store on the present site of the Castle and K. P. brick block. Thorne closed his mill district store and opened a hardware store down on the county road in the present business district. Sigler soon followed to the new business location.

There is nothing remembered of any calamity befalling the vicinity in its early history. Its early settlers were bound together not only from necessity, but because they realized that from such a communion they derived the greatest comforts and helpfulness. Here was founded a true democracy in all its simplicity. Here every man, woman, boy and girl was the peer of every other, with no early Continental Europeans to disturb the "Yankee" settlement. No one was above speaking and "rubbing elbows" with every other person; crime had been practically unknown and the people basked in the blessings of God. May it ever continue so to be is the wish of one of the old settlers, probably the oldest living first settler in the limits of what is now the town of Lowell.

# The History of Cedar Lake

LEGRAND T. MEYER

## FOREWORD

There are no particular events requiring that the history of Cedar Lake be written unless it be considered as a part of some political subdivision. The fact that it is a popular pleasure resort with many of our residents as well as that of our immediate neighbors, in my judgment, does not change the rule, for if you would attempt to chronicle the events of the numerous pleasure seekers there would be little to narrate, likewise, if I were able to consolidate the unwritten diaries and biographies of the many families in the neighboring townships which touch its banks, the few moments allotted me would drive you to slumberland. So nothing of that kind or character is to be attempted, and I will devote my brief time upon the following chapters into which I believe the subject ought to be divided:

Chapter One—Geological and Natural History of the Lake.

Chapter Two—Its Indian history concluding with the United States Potawatomi Treaty, ending in 1832.

Chapter Three—The period of the settlement from 1832 until the advent of a railroad in 1880.

Chapter Four—Its history as a pleasure resort.

## CEDAR LAKE

### CHAPTER ONE

Cedar Lake is a kidney shaped, shallow body of water, whose greatest approximate length is two and one-fourth miles and whose greatest width is three-fourths of a mile. Its location is the result of glacial action. It would appear when the great ice drift slowly pushed southward centuries ago, the drift started to excavate at the northeast corner and drifted and pushed southward, throwing banks on each thereof, working its resistless way towards the sun. The lake has no inlet, but there is an outlet, Cedar Creek, on the southeast corner thereof, meandering southerly through Lowell and eventually into the Kankakee River. For many years this stream furnished the motive power for the operation of grist mills in Lowell. On the south side of the lake and extending southward to the village of Tinkerville, now called Creston, since the advent of the railroad, is a large flat comprising at least one square mile, superficially covered with a heavy thick bed of peat and grasses. Undoubtedly not so many hundred years ago the lake extended at least two miles further south than its present meander lines. In the construction of the railway it was necessary to cross this marsh and the first attempts were made by filling, which lasted a time, but one morning the track men were surprised to find that the rails and road bed had disappeared. A new track was laid completely detouring the marsh, subsequently it was spilled and carload after carload of filling was dumped into the breach; new spills were laid and again the work disappeared, however the same was rebuilt at heavy expense, and whether or not the work is permanent, remains to be seen.

Engineers do not care to take a chance, and always slow up in crossing



this place. At the northwest corner of the lake, about a half mile beyond the present shore on the Von Hollan farm, the former site of the cranberry patch, there is another one of these subterranean connections with the lake that likewise swallowed up the railroad embankment over night and had to be re-filled. The northeast sides of the lake were densely timbered with oak and hickory trees while along the west side, the western prairies closely approach the banks. It is said that the lake was so named on account of red cedar trees. The red cedar was and is very scarce and it possibly was on account of the fact that there were a few red cedar trees on the eastern bluffs that caused the selection of its name, and not an abundance of the same. Near such a combination of prairies, forests and water, you are not surprised to learn that the place was a natural paradise for birds and animals of every species indigenous to the locality. Years ago, buffalo wallows could be identified, the stately elk bugled his challenge across the waters and was startled by its echo, deer were numerous; rabbits, squirrels, racoons and muskrats were plentiful, fish were abundant; and during the migrations, the lake would be black with all species of ducks, large droves of geese, swans and many others. Many species of the heron, even the great white heron now extinct, were taken on its borders, in fact, many of these now rare species bred on its borders at the south end of the lake. Annually great droves of the now extinct passenger pigeons passed over its banks and fed in the groves of white acorn trees, pinnated grouse, or prairie chickens, were numerous; and likewise the dense thickets were the homes of numerous families of ruffed grouse or partridge. Needless it is to say that all of the birds, from lordly golden eagles down to the lively humming bird, were numerous.

Now look upon the scene a century later. The ponds have been drained, the forests cleared, the fields cultivated, man arrived with the rapid fire arms whose only purpose is to see the object of his aim fall dead; all gone are the fish, birds and animals. Witness what the progress of civilization has cost this paradise occupied by wild animal life. It may be that progress and advancement is worth more than was paid for it, and that material life has a right to demand the destruction of everything that interferes with the almighty dollar, but, there are hopes that some day another generation will be more moved by things beautiful than things material. The nature lovers and out door men note the transformation with heavy heart and paraphrase the word by saying, "What hath man wrought?"

## CHAPTER TWO

There seems to be a wide diversion of opinion as to the number of Indians that formerly inhabited the neighborhood, or in fact the continent, at the time of the landing of Columbus and that since the said time, that, they have greatly decreased in numbers, until at the present time merely remnants of powerful tribes remain. Such is not the fact, however, the best opinion from all sources estimates the number of Indians in this country, north of Mexico as having never exceeded one million, with few if any permanent villages or settlements. It is not Indian nature to reside in groups, especially the primitive Indian who was obliged, single handed to go out into the wilderness and secure from it, sustenance, clothing, and protection, against the elements, with only the crudest instruments to outwit, capture and destroy all animals and obtain the necessary means of support. High infant mortality, constant tribal



warfare, epidemics against which the medicine man was helpless, kept the numbers down. It is true he was not civilized according to the standard of modern civilization but judging from his physical development, every Indian that reached maturity was a god in physical excellence. Of the many tribes that roamed at will, a branch of the Chippeway, the Potawatomi, occupied the territory bordering upon Cedar Lake. The term Potawatomi signifies "People of the place of Fire," or "The people of Fire." They probably numbered eighteen hundred to two thousand in 1832, at the time when the final treaty was made with them requiring their removal from this territory. The total tribe never exceeded three thousand, according to the best estimates, and took in the territory from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Calhoun County Michigan, also around the shores of Lake Michigan, the tribe numbered approximately in 1908, two thousand five hundred twenty-two, all of which, except the small band in Custer County, Michigan, approximately eighty, live in Oklahoma and Kansas. The Potawatomi and the French explorers soon became firm and fast friends and they were their active allies until the Treaty of Peace ending the French and Indian War of 1763. Again we find that they took sides with the English in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

The discoverers and explorers describe these Indians as being kindly disposed towards Christianity and more humane and civilized than most tribes.

Our Potawatomi were not essentially different from most Indians. They preferred to hunt, trap and fish than to cultivate corn and tobacco. Prior to their conversion to the Catholic religion, they were polygamists, which, of course, meant that many a buck had to be without a squaw. They believed in two great spirits, the great good spirit, Kitchemonedo, and Matchemonedo, the evil spirit. Before that to some extent they were sun worshipers, and they held feasts and offered sacrifices; dog meat being the principal flesh used. They believed in inhumation. Cedar Lake never was a great place for the trapper, the great marshes of the Kankakee to the south and the Calumet River north, always afforded a more profitable field. Muskrats had practically no commercial value whatever for their skins; it was the fox, beaver, otter and mink that these red men were able to trade at the posts for the luxuries they desired. Deer and fish were always plentiful around the lake, together with the many smaller furred and feathered animals. Life was easy and it is no wonder that they journeyed back and forth to where they had many semi-permanent homes upon the high banks of the lake. So far as can be learned there never was a common burial ground, nor a village. Most families buried their dead near the semi-permanent homes, at least three burial places have been located on the shores of the lake.

In October, 1880, two young men whose father lived near Lowell and had purchased a mill site at the head of the lake commenced to make excavations for the foundation. The spot selected was a little mound on the lake shore, sloping eastward and westward and southward, with a gentle declination northward. At that time a railroad was being built along the westward shore of the lake; the beautiful and sunny knoll had been the camp of a gay party of tourists summers before, and everything seemed to breathe of today. On the edge of the southern slope, a few feet from the water line, there was a winding line of bur-oaks. The old Indian cemetery was ninety rods east of the mound.



The young men had not plowed two feet under before they struck a mass of human remains and soon turned up about a dozen skeletons, a few rodent bones and some large shells. A few days afterwards T. H. Ball, whose youth had been spent here, accompanied by his son, who had made various archaeological explorations and studies in the far West, visited the locality and made further search under the first of the bur-oaks. Let him tell what he found then, as well as thirty years before: "Soon he found a piece of lead ore, bearing the marks of having been cut by some instrument, then a single arrow-head and next an entire skeleton. One large root of the oak passed over and seemed to press hard upon the skull, and another large root passed between the lower limbs.

"The waters of the lake were flashing in the bright beams of the warm October sun, the leaves of the oaks and hickory trees were just beginning to assume their gorgeous autumn hues when the bones, the frame work of this human form, were unearthed. When and amid what circumstances had that form been there laid in earth?

"From three counts of the rings of annual growth, that scrubby tree was found to be about two hundred years old. The circumstances indicated that the burial took place before the tree began to grow. The size of the bones, the jaws well filled with teeth, indicate that these remains were all of men between twenty-five and forty-five years of age, not quite six feet in height; and from the want of order in the burial, the promiscuous heaping together of bodies and the absence of tomahawks, arrowheads and other weapons, it is inferred that these were vanquished warriors, members of a tribe where lead ore existed and who in the stern conflict fell before the valor of the dwellers by the lake. No drier soil, no more sunny spot could have been found for burial; and so the bones remained undecomposed." Again on the east side there are a few scattered graves and on the extreme south end on what is the last high land at the southeast corner there are now several mounds which have never been disturbed and which are in good preservation. Frequently, flint arrowheads and chips are found, granite pestles, hammers and axes were occasionally found. They kept no records, traditions died with the tribes and from these scattered relics of their lives only are we authorized to conjecture and imagine what kind and manner of people were they to conquer the wilderness, live, prosper and protect themselves with such crude instruments.

Undoubtedly the lake was visited by other tribes of Indians, predecessors of the Potawatomes, dating back and even beyond the so called Mound Builders. They were no doubt, Indians differing in characteristics and habits only, and not a separate distinct race of people. There are no mounds near the lake though there are some within Indian striking distance. Ethnologists now generally agree that a study of almost any tribe or race shows evolution. There is no record of any trouble between the settlers in the few years between the advent of the Whites and the leaving of the Reds. They liked and imposed on the pioneers for food principally, but it was given good naturedly at least, and so no friction occurred.

### CHAPTER THREE

As soon as the final treaties in 1832 and 1834 were made with the Potawatomes, surveyors appeared mapping, platting and surveying the county



into sections according to the congressional laws of survey. Prior to that time there were few, if any white residents, only occasionally a trapper, but the latter were not welcomed by the Indians. Neither was there a very large field to tempt him astray.

There is considerable interest evidenced by a theory that LaSalle visited the lake on his way from the Mississippi. These early explorers confined their travels almost entirely by water, and if it is true that LaSalle on his way to and from the Mississippi passed through Cedar Lake he must have taken the trail that leads to the Calumet River along the north and west sides of the lake, and there to the Dam on the Kankakee at Momence where boats were built and the journey down was resumed.

The usual squatters appeared and took possession of what they thought were the best tracts along the west side of the lake before surveys. Jacob L. Brown in 1835 claimed all of what is now section twenty-seven, lying east of the lake, considered one of the choicest. In turn he sold it to Hervey Ball, father of our faithful and beloved Secretary, Rev. T. H. Ball, in 1837; in 1835 also Aaron Cox squatted across the road from the Brown tract, what is now known as the Schubert farm; likewise David Horner selected a site. The following year Sylvester Green, with a large family of his own, together with several brothers, selected a site; this afterwards became the Meyer farm. Hiram Nordyke and sons came that year. After the surveys, practically all of these squatters released for a consideration to those that subsequently acquired the government title, and left for other fields. The west side of the lake seemed to be the choice with the homesteaders for the stretches of timber bordering on the lake afforded an ideal home site and the open prairies presented opportunities for agriculture without the almost impossible task of clearing the land of its heavy timber, which undertaking afforded small encouragement to the pioneers. Claims on the southeast corner were taken up by Horace Edgerton, Adonijah Taylor, Doctor Calvin Lilley, Horace Taylor; and others came and established West Point, wholly on paper however, and seriously competed for the location of the county seat. Under the inspiration of the Balls, free instruction was given at their home, probably during the winter and spring of 1837 and 1838. Subsequently a large school house was constructed. The Ball home, for a decade, was the center of church and school work, literary societies, news, books, and so forth.

Communication with the outside, before the construction of that branch of the Michigan Central railroad commonly known as the Joliet Cut Off, and the establishment of a station known as the Lake, in 1850, when a stage went daily to Crown Point, was very slow and uncertain. Undoubtedly our first mail received by those settlers coming from the east was over what was known as the Detroit and Fort Dearborn mail route. There was also a mail route from Indianapolis to the Lake Court House and what is now known as Valparaiso, and Michigan City, also a route from Michigan City to Joliet. With the building of a railroad through Crown Point a star route was established from there to Brunswick passing along the north end of Lake, which first delivered the mail once a week and finally as often as twice a week. Everybody knew the mail man, and for a long time he took the place of the newspaper in carrying around the news and gossip of the week. With the completion of the Monon railroad, mails arrived twice a day. The Lake was fortunate in attracting many Germans who left the Fatherland, following the unsuccessful



revolution in 1848 in Europe, who refused to bow to the growing despotism of the Hohenzollerns. Many of the best families came shortly after; the Beckmans, Von Hollans, Scheutzes, Schuberts, Herlitzes, Hoffmans, Meyers, and many others, who did much to raise the high standard of citizenship and for the agricultural development of the neighborhood.

The pioneer life of the Lake did not differ essentially from that of many other similar wildernesses; of course, there were no markets except exchange and barter between the homesteaders. For many years it was a constant struggle to obtain sufficient sustenance for family and stock, to purchase simple farm equipment, to clear the land and build homes and barns. Wheat, corn and oats were the principal grains. Of course it was cut with scythe and cradle, and fed from the shock or flailed by hand. It was a long, long road to the gristmill, almost as long as the fabled road to Tipperary and inasmuch as it was impossible to make an appointment with the proprietor, you might arrive and find many others waiting their turn, which together with the limited capacity of the mill made the delay almost interminable. Poor roads added to the isolation. It was fairly easy going when there were frosts, and snow was not too deep for sleds, but during the spring, trips were barred. A journey to Chicago with a load of wheat or hogs, was almost as much an event as a trip around the world is today; not that there was much chance of one's being lost, for when one once struck the trail there were few byways to lead one astray. Bridges were most uncertain; breakdowns were frequent and the successful teamster was he, who in addition to being a master of horse or oxen, possessed that rare combination of wheelwright and blacksmith and who could with very primitive tools and material, practically re-build his wagon in the event of a breakdown. Now don't think that if he got there the worst was over, for in many cases the return load was just as large as the one that he took.

The first task the early pioneers undertook was to construct a small one-story cabin, out of green logs with a mud floor, slab roof, usually about 12x16 feet containing a door, a small window closed with cloth or greased paper. Later there were a few that had several panes of window glass in sashes. It is contended that the one constructed in 1837 or 1838 was the first two-story cabin in the county. This one is also claimed to be the first school house in Lake county, not that it was established by virtue of authority of law and supported by taxation, but that it was a common meeting place for instruction and improvement under the guidance of Judge Hervey Ball and his gifted sons and daughters. This cabin, having for years housed hogs and chickens, was torn down in 1903 or 1904. There are a number of post card pictures of it. In my opinion and judgment they are entitled to be preserved and remembered as of the first school house in Lake county. None of the log cabins are now left. The Aaron Cox cabin across the trail from the Ball cabin has since been plastered and clapboarded and is now occupied by John Schubert, so that no evidence of its former construction is visible, and it is probably the only one now remaining. The others passed ignominiously into barns, sheds and tool houses and were finally torn down and burned.

Wild fruits were plentiful, strawberries, blackberries, plums, followed each other in season and were preserved or dried, without an over allowance of sugar, which was more prohibitive in price and procurement than it has ever been in our war days. Even the lowly crabapple was not despised.



There was a large cranberry patch on the farm of Von Hollan, which was useful to these pioneers, as well as profitable to its owner for many years. Deer, rabbits, squirrels, quails, grouse, and fish all played not a small part in the larder of the settlers. Really all that they depended upon the outside world for was sugar, tea, coffee, and salt. Did I say sugar? Even the bee tree and sugar maple made this almost unnecessary. Certainly not such a variety of food as to tempt the appetite of the jaded epicure of today, but it was substantial and wholesome and it bred a type and character of men and women strong in body, clear in mind, resourceful, that have no counterpart in the succeeding generations. It is not for the historian to moralize, but there is a lesson that has almost been forgotten in the enforced privations of the pioneers. With ever increasing smoothness the pastoral life of the happy agriculturist passed. He heard the calls of the Mexican and Civil wars and volunteered. He performed every private and official duty with honor and fidelity. It was only with the revelry of the desecrators introduced by the railroad that the peaceful, happy and harmonious life was broken.

#### CHAPTER FOUR

For many years before the advent of the railroad the Lake was favorably known throughout the region as a wonderful place to catch fish; occasionally, a Sunday school or a local organization within easy wagon travel would hold a reunion or a picnic upon its bank. The first Fourth of July celebration in Lake county was held on the east side in 1838. It was at the time of the natural balance of life which nature somehow has always endeavored to maintain. A man who owned a boat, however leaky, unpainted or unseaworthy, was a fellow whose acquaintance and friendship was desired and too often imposed upon. I can remember when there were not to exceed six boats upon the lake. An incident was related to me when a youth, by Able Farwell, a son of one of the earliest pioneers of Hanover township, an old man at the time, about how they cast a sein into the lake and one haul filled the wagon box level with all kinds of sunfish, pickerel, black bass and croppies. The fishermen that came in those days used the still-fish method, using principally worms for bait, and it was a poor day and a poor fisherman who could not within the half day time that he usually allotted to himself, catch enough to last for days.

For many years, a railroad was operated between Indianapolis, Louisville, and Monon, and having Michigan City for its northern terminus. Probably this was the first and oldest railroad in the state having its northern terminus at Michigan City, upon the theory that it was destined to be the Great Lake metropolis of the west. However, when Chicago took the ascendancy, numerous attempts were made to extend a branch of said railway, commonly known as the Airline, from Monon, northward towards Chicago. The first attempts were made shortly after the ending of the Civil war. In the early 70's much of the road bed from Lowell northward was dug and graded, but before the rails and ties were purchased and laid it ended in the bankruptcy of the builders and contractors, until finally in the early 80's the road was actually constructed and operated like most new railroads. Rails were laid as far as Dyer, later to Hammond, and then connecting at the state line with one of the belt lines into Chicago, which has ever since been maintained. Prior to this time there was but one public hostelry on the lake, kept



by John and Nancy Binyon, later by his son Crip, and succeeded in turn by a grandson of the first keeper. This place was famous for its wonderful home cooking and was the Mecca of all diners that it could accommodate, both before and after the opening of the Lake to metropolitan visitors. Indeed, it seemed that the origin of the now popular and universal feast known as chicken dinners had its origin and inception at Binyon's.

The passing of many passengers along the western shore of the beautiful lake undoubtedly aroused the interest of many people and in 1881 Doctor Robert Hunter of Chicago, rented ten acres of land near the northwest corner of the lake, and the station of Cedar Lake was established near by, and a hotel and picnic resort was constructed by him; a year later a Von Borstel built adjoining. Large numbers of boats were purchased, small steamers launched and great efforts were made to secure lodges, trade associations, and factories, practically all from Chicago, to hold their annual outings at the Lake, and so for many years during the months of July and August scarcely a day passed without having an outing of some kind in these groves. Games, contests of all kinds, dancing, boating, and fishing were on the program of the day. It is estimated that some of the large affairs would have as many as twenty thousand people in attendance.

Where, before, the oaths of the midnight revellers were heard and the painted ladies paraded their wares for inspection, now songs of praise ascend and the happy laughter of children is heard. The perfection of the automobile, following in the wake of the horse, and oxen, and the development and extension of the modern stone pavement has rendered the Lake easily accessible at all times to the great cities. Subdivisions have been laid out and many summer cottages have been built, making it possible and comfortable for families to live in the beautiful outdoors for months while the heads of the households can daily go back and forth by automobile. Ice making machinery has made transportation and harvesting of natural ice unprofitable. The resort hotel has become unpopular. The birds and animals are returning to their former haunts; nature is slowly covering over its many wounds and the Lake is taking on something of its former beauty, harmony, and simplicity.

If we could have a glance into the future, we might see a picture of many suburban homes, a beautiful community, tenanted by happy families, the owners of which are able to work in the urban centers and go back and forth each morning and night by aeroplanes as safely as their predecessors did by wagon, motor car, rail, horse, or foot.



## A Daughter of Deep River

*A Story of Pioneering Related Dec. 31, 1922, by Mrs. Mary Wood Vincent.*

I was born at Deep River and have lived in Lake county all my life—eighty-two years. One of my ancestors, John Wood, came from England, in 1629, and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. My grandfather, Moses Wood, of Andover, Massachusetts, fought in the Revolution, and was at the battle of Lexington. My father, John Wood, was born in 1800 and died at Deep River in 1883. He came to Wood's Mills from Salem, in 1835, and built and operated a sawmill and a gristmill. That is why they called the place Wood's Mills. He built a log cabin and then went back to Massachusetts and brought out the family. They came to Detroit, and from there by stage to Michigan City, where Daniel and Nathan Lowe, nephews of my father, were living. They brought the family on to Deep River, a distance of twenty-five miles.

We had no near neighbors other than the Indians at Deep River. It was all hazel brush around Valparaiso, and but one man, a sort of hermit, lived there. Father and mother knew the Joseph Bailly family well, and often stopped at their home. They knew another family by the name of Dillingham. Solon Robinson was at Crown Point. A Mr. Pierce conducted a tavern south of Lake Station, between Wood's Mills and Centerville (now Merrillville). The Gibson tavern, which stood along the stage road was, if I remember correctly, the only building on the present site of Gary.

Our place was on the Sauk Trail, now known as the Lincoln Highway—the state road running to Joliet. We always took the stage to Westville. Travelers were required to pay toll between there and Michigan City.

About 1850 we all went to Lake Station to see the first train enter Lake county. It was on the Michigan Central road, and people came for miles to see it. I remember it well, as I was about ten years of age at the time. There was a small hotel there then, which I believe is still standing.

There were many Potawatomi Indians at Michigan City, who often came out to Deep River to hunt and trap. In 1841 or '42, about five hundred of them came through Deep River, on their way to the reservation in the southwest. They stopped near us for two days to rest and to let the squaws do their washings. There were several guards with them. One of the officers stayed with us while the band camped there.

When California was opened up, lines and lines of covered wagons from Michigan and other states, passed our place from early morning until late at night. Many of the travelers stopped and camped near us, and would come to the house to get water and supplies.

*Editor's Note: Mrs. Vincent is now living with her daughter, Mrs. O. B. Nesbit, at 444 Jackson Street, Gary.*



## Notes on Eagle Creek Township

OSCAR DINWIDDIE

Interesting is the chapter from history which deals with the parcelling up of the great Northwest Territory. Twenty-one years after Indiana had passed from this territory into statehood, the County of Lake, by act of the Legislature, became independent of its mother county, Porter. In Lake county three townships were established, with a justice of the peace in each. On May 9, 1839, the commissioners further divided the township bordering the Kankakee river, into three new townships, Eagle Creek, Cedar Creek, and West Creek.

Many of the early settlers of Eagle Creek township were easterners who first settled at Indian Town, Porter county. Among them were descendants of Simeon Bryant, together with Thomas Dinwiddie, his son, John W., and daughter Margaret. These families came to Indian Town in 1836, when the Potawatomi Indians still were there in considerable numbers. At the same time, came Mrs. Susannah Patterson Dinwiddie, widow of David Dinwiddie (who was the sixth David in succession.) She was accompanied by her daughter, who was the widow of a Dilley, and by her grandson, David Dilley. "Aunt Susan," as she usually was called, drove an ox-team from Trumbull county, Ohio. Soon after her arrival at Eagle Creek township, she located a quarter-section of good land, for which she received a patent from the government. Members of the Dilley family still own this land, and one of the descendants holds the original deed.

Among the other early settlers of the township were: George and Orrin Smith, A. Goodrich, M. Pearce, E. Caplin, Joseph Morris, Reverend Daniel Crumpacker, Rev. George A. Eadus, John Brown, John Oliver, David and Robert Mitchell, James and George Doak, John and William Fisher, the Posts, Kingsburys, Cockrans, Flints, Burgesses, Luthers, Donnehuas, Brays, McCanuses, and Moffards.

John W. Dinwiddie lived for some time at Indian Town. He contracted, in the early 40's, to build two sections of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. While so employed he met and married Jeanette Perkins, a teacher, of Rome, New York. They were married in 1844, and lived in a log cabin which he built at Hickory Grove. As they were unable to obtain doors, window glass, or flooring, they hung blankets and quilts over the openings, and used the bare earth as a floor. In this way they spent their first winter.

Their first child, which was born there September 2, 1845, slept in a cradle of black walnut, which had served as a mixing tray for dough. The cradle, less the rockers, is still intact.

In 1849, John W. Dinwiddie was appointed by the county commissioners to let the contract and superintend the construction of the second courthouse of Lake county.

In 1857, he dug the first ditch through the Sand Ridge to drain the Cady marsh. While digging this ditch his men struck a pine log and cones twenty-five feet below the surface.

At one time he owned about 3500 acres of land in the region of the Kankakee river. He died in 1861, while serving as township trustee.

Religious services were usually held in private residences or log school-

houses. About 1839, Orinaldo V. Servis conducted a Sunday school in a cabin on the land owned by Gibson Parkinson. In 1842 Charles Kenney organized a Sunday school at Southeast Grove. Reverend J. N. Buchanan, pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Hebron, preached in 1852, at Southeast Grove, and occasionally at Plum Grove. On February 1, 1862, the Eagle Creek Baptist church was organized, with Elder G. F. Brayton, as pastor.

The early settlers usually disposed of their farm products at Michigan City or Chicago. A trip to market, which was considered an event, was as a rule unprofitable. In 1839, George Parkinson drove to Michigan City, a distance of forty miles, to sell pork, for which he received \$1.50 a hundred pounds. On another occasion he hired a man to haul a load of grain there, and after paying for the hauling had but fifty cents left from the sale.

*Editor's Note: But a part of Mr. Dinwiddie's report is given; his complete report would make an interesting volume in itself.*



### **In Memoriam**

George Doak, settler in Southeast Grove in 1855, a prominent farmer, died July 5, 1924; 89 years of age.

John G. Hoffman, a prominent farmer of Ross township, died November, 12, 1922; 76 years of age.

Mary Jane Brown, wife of William Brown, died January 18, 1914; 83 years of age.

Margaret C. Vilmer of Crown Point, died May 28, 1924; 75 years of age.

Frank Balzer, an old settler, and owner of the farm where the Gary Country Club is now located, died April 3, 1917; 77 years of age.

George Hayward, the last male member of a very large family who were pioneers in Lake county, died near Hobart on April 1, 1923; 78 years of age. Mary Ann Hayward, his wife, maiden name Sykes, died on April 4, 1923, the same day George Hayward, her husband, was buried, and on the same day the barn on the farm burned down.

Charles Bothwell, son of a pioneer farmer and stock buyer, died January 7, 1917; 64 years of age.

Hiram Barton, born in Cass county, Michigan, March 22, 1839; came to Lake county at the age of nine. He served three years in the Civil War. He died November 28, 1922, at the age of 83. Mr. and Mrs. Barton celebrated their golden wedding in 1908. Mrs. Barton, who is eighty-three years of age, is still living.

Myiel Pierce, the first white child born in Merrillville, born February 1, 1844; died January 23, 1923; 79 years of age. He fought in the Civil War and was a useful citizen.

C. William Bach, an old settler of Ross township, died December 27, 1920; 79 years of age.

Susan Diederich Krieter, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Diederich, died September 3, 1924. Through industry and right living, she overcame many obstacles and won many friends.

## Recent Deaths

	Date of Death (1923)	Age
S. E. Bryant, Eagle Creek	December 2	58
Mrs. E. C. Fields, Chicago	4	
Mrs. D. M. Kinder, Gary	6	
Reuben C. Wood, Lowell	November 8	85
John Spry, West Creek	December 7	77
Joseph Gerlach, St. Johns	10	53
Ward Childers, Lowell	13	34
Mrs. Charles Carl, Kankakee, Illinois, formerly of Crown Point	18	
Mrs. Elizabeth Geis, Crown Point	29	64
Andrew Lightfoot, Griffith	25	60
Mrs. Melissa Corey, Crown Point	26	54
	(1924)	
Mrs. H. H. Purdy, Lowell	January 2	75
John W. Milliken, Hammond	2	59
Mrs. Esther S. Bailey, West Creek	7	64
John F. Parchen, and wife	12	
Theodore Craidon, Hammond	13	30
John Giebel, Crown Point	12	50
James E. Prevo, Lowell	17	75
Casper Telscher, Crown Point	29	55
Mrs. Theresa Hetzler, Cedar Lake	28	65
Aaron Crawford, Crown Point	31	86
Mrs. Augusta Shoddy, Griffith	31	90
Jacob Munster, Munster, Civil War veteran		
Mrs. Marion Pierce, Merrillville	February 7	51
O. V. Servis, Eagle Creek, Civil War veteran	7	80
William C. Dennis, Shelby	February 5	74
E. H. Kuttner (died in Florida)		
Thomas W. Cushman, Lowell	16	84
Patrick Reilley, Hammond	18	
Mrs. John Schutz, Schererville	29	33
Eugene Zuvers, Merrillville	March 4	64
Mrs. Clara Jones Sinclair, Crown Point	2	57
Henry Dunning, Crown Point	5	94
Warren Dickinson, Lowell	15	65
John W. Bowman, Crown Point and Chicago	19	75
Mrs. William T. Buchanan, Eagle Creek	19	79
E. W. Van Sicklen, Crown Point	22	62
Mrs. Susan Patton Knopf, Lake Co., (died at Los Angeles, Calif.)	22	83
Mrs. Mary Sutton Hayden, West Creek	26	72
Perry Morton, Crown Point	26	60
Mrs. Rachel A. Smith, Hurlburt Corners	29	77
Mrs. Ben Worley, Cedar Creek	April 1	
George Coffman, Crown Point	3	56
J. H. Jaqua, Crown Point, (d. at Meridian, Miss.)	5	
Joseph Russell, Griffith	6	50
Mrs. Caroline Saberniack, Hanover Center	9	64
Mrs. Benjamin Rouse, Schneider	10	58
Mrs. Chas. Batterman, Brunswick	11	44
Mrs. Amelia Heide, Crown Point	2	79
Mrs. Harry Ford, Cedar Lake	14	
Joseph Gilg, Cedar Lake	18	83
Mrs. Mary H. Nethery, Eagle Creek	18	73
Mrs. Mary Laben, Crown Point	21	84
Adam Bargefeldt, Crown Point	April 19	84
Frank McKenna, Hammond	May 3	80



Mrs. Johanna Gerlach, Schererville	3	59
Eli Bowen, Water Valley	4	83
Thad Fancher, Crown Point	5	36
Ernestine Planer Dietrich, Crown Point	13	78
Edwin W. Dinwiddie, Eagle Creek	14	67
Mrs. A. W. Stommel	15	
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Sanger, Lowell	21	79
Mrs. Martha Burnham, Lowell	24	84
John Black, Crown Point	27	92
Gottfried Gans, Crown Point, (d. at Denver, Col.)	28	74
Mrs. Bertha Bryant George, Eagle Creek (d. in Chicago)	2	
Mrs. Carrie C. Green, Crown Point	8	77
Joseph Tanner, Lowell	9	79
Mrs. Peter Miller, Lowell	11	60
Mrs. Ida H. Brownbridge	12	
Robert Green, Crown Point	17	68
Mrs. Mary Doak, Southeast Grove	23	62
Mrs. Matthew H. Smith, Hobart	12	59
Charles Holmes, Gary	20	70
George W. Popp, Crown Point	21	69
William F. Young, Eagle Creek	22	61
Mrs. Gertrude Seeberger, Crown Point	23	74
George S. Doak, Southeast Grove	July 5	89
Henry Schoenbeck, Hanover	2	63
Frank Sargeant, Lowell	July 5	
Herman Underwood, Crown Point	10	53

(Compiled by O. Dinwiddie)

## Deer Hunting in the Indiana Dunes

In the days of the stagecoach and muzzle-loading musket, the Indiana dunes teemed with American red deer. Numerous varieties of moss and herbs, and rank marsh grass, furnished them ample food; dense thickets of pine, oak and poplar trees afforded suitable hiding places; the wide stretch of open, sandy beach gave safe access to water.

Despite the ravages from wolves, hunters, and hounds, the deer remained long after the sparse settlements along the Calumet river had become villages and towns. In spring and summer they would run singly, or in small groups; in winter as many as a hundred would run in a single herd. Mrs. John Nelson, whose father-in-law conducted a tavern at Oak Hill, remembers the time when she could look through the windows and see spotted fawn feeding in a nearby marsh. Mr. Henry Barton, of Merrillville, while driving to Lake Station, now East Gary, saw a herd of about a dozen deer led by a young buck which had about its neck a carefully tied ribbon. Darus Blake, of Garyton, John Brown, of Crown Point, and others assert that deer were as plentiful in the 50's as cattle are now, and that venison was as essential to the diet of the early settlers as beef is to ours.

Of all the hunters of this region, Mr. Christopher Kimball, of Michigan City, was perhaps the most successful. Hunting along the shore of Lake Michigan, from the site of Gary to Grand Beach, he killed scores of deer. The truth of his story, which follows, is vouched for by John Monahan and other pioneers:

"In 1857, my brother and I had a great hunt near Michigan City. There had been a heavy snow, followed by a thaw. Then came a gale which heaved the water of the lake against the sand hills and wore the sides almost straight down, so that they were like a perpendicular wall. In places they extended as high as ten feet above the level of the beach. A couple of days of cold weather put a gloss of ice on everything, so that we were unable to walk without ice creepers.

"We started from Michigan City at seven o'clock, and before we got three miles out, saw twenty deer cross the road. We turned loose our fourteen dogs, which immediately scattered through the woods. We followed several of them to the lake. I had hardly reached the beach when a deer, followed by one of the dogs, came bounding to the top of a hummock. I knelt and shot this deer, and just as I raised up I saw four more; some in the water and some on the beach.

"They were trying to get over the hill, but would slip back and roll down. I called Johnnie, my fastest dog. He did not try to climb the hill, but stood at the base and when a deer rolled down, would grab it. Then there would be a real fight. You have no idea how strong a deer is.

"My brother and I each killed one deer, and Johnnie killed five, that day."



## The Potawatomi Indians

JOSEPH NOCKTONICK

I will proceed with the Potawatomes as I got it from Jacob Massquass, spiritual adviser of the Prairie Band, who was born near the Pawpaw Grove, in 1820, and died recently.

After the treaties of 1832-3, the Potawatomes were divided into three principal bands: The Prairie Band, under Wau-bon-sie; the Michigan, under Pokagon, and the Wabash, under Topenebee. The band under Pokagon settled in Southern Michigan; those under Topenebee and Waubonsie made their way west of the Mississippi river. Later, a number of them located on a tract of land which is today a part of Jackson county, Kansas. Many of the Prairie and Wabash bands died of smallpox.

In 1846 the Potawatomes of the Prairie, of the Woods, and of the Wabash, called a general council. Other chiefs of different bands were at the council fire, drawing the Indians into one band. On June 5, 1846, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, they made a treaty with the United States Government. After this treaty they joined the Potawatomes of the Wabash, in Kansas. Another band brought here by the government, was absorbed by the larger bands.

By treaty, in 1861, fourteen hundred under Waub-e-sai, their newly elected chief, became citizens, took allotments and drew the principal funds from the United States Government. They occupied a tract of land eleven by eleven miles near Holton, Kansas. After the big payment, many of the Indians who were dissatisfied with the treaty, went to Mexico, but later returned, some to Kansas, others to Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Wabash. In the 70's, rum and smallpox claimed many hundred souls.

At another treaty in 1872, Mazhee, Topenebee, and Meyan-co, chiefs, bought a tract of land thirty by thirty miles, in the Indian Territory. They are today without a reservation—gone to the four winds. The body of Chief Topenebee now lies near South Bend, Indiana.

In 1861, the Potawatomes of the Prairie, under Wopsey, and Chief Chalkduk, speaker of the band, decided to hold their share of land and money in common. After the death of Wopsey, Shoughnissee became chief. Under the Dawes act, they took their allotments, and are now living peacefully. Their chief, Shoughnissee, died in the year 1900. They are today without a chief.

## The Lord's Prayer

*In the Potawatomi Tongue*

The Lord's Prayer

*O te-pen-chi-ket mi mat kem won*

Our Father who art in heaven

*Nos-nan kin eyin Kah-kek-kmuk*

Hallowed be thy name

*Mem-na-den-da-qak Ki-te-nos-win*

Thy Kingdom come

*Ki-tog-ma-win pe-ya-mi kuk*

Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven

*Eh-nen-de-min nom-get Joh-teh kig ej-nom guk kah-keh Kmuk*

Give us this day our daily bread

*Mij-u nak gom-e-kij-ki-wok Ek-me-wa-bin wa-mich-yak*

And forgive us our trespasses

*Mi-ne po-nen-dum-wish-nak ej-nak-dum-ak*

As we forgive them that trespass against us

*Ej-pon-ge-tet-wo-kit O ma ne-nak-me-i-mit*

Lead us not into temptation

*Ke-ko Jow-Jesh-nak Kwetch-ti-ben-di-wi-nuk*

But deliver us from evil

*Motch ki-cho-Jesh-nak mi yash-dot-mo-nuk*

Amen

*Ej-weh-buk*



## Lake Indians Visit the Camp Sites of Their Ancestors

NI-GAN-QUET

We can now say, as did our venerable historian, Reverend Timothy Ball, that, "We have had an opportunity to visit the Indian wigwams on the shores of Lake Michigan—to see the squaws at work, the children at play."

The Indians whose wigwams we visited are of the same tribe as were those who occupied this region eighty-six years ago, when young Timothy paid his memorable visit to the camp.

But time works changes, even in Indians. This band of Potawatomies, who came here recently from their pastoral homes in southern Michigan, were garbed in conventional woolen suits; they selected well-lighted rooms at a modern hotel, and ordered their meals from printed bills-of-fare.

Among the fifteen members of the band, there were several mixed bloods, representing five different tribes. They were registered under the following names: Frank J. Hamilton, (Chief San-ke-che-wa-seh, a Potawatomi) with his four sons, Jonas, Lewis, Francis, and Cecil; William Augustus (Miami), Mrs. Carrie Augustus (Ottawa), and children, Francis, Martha and Lillian; Peter Wesaw (Chippeway and Potawatomi), Mrs. Eliza Wesaw (Potawatomi); Lewis Bazil, Mrs. Louisa Bazil (Potawatomi), and their coy but charming niece, Vernadette Mosaw, age three. Chief Frank Canoe (Iroquois), a guest of the band, took part in their dances.

Chief Hamilton, with much dignity of bearing, inherited doubtless from his full-blooded Indian mother, Nancy Pokagon, ruled in true Indian fashion. He arranged the business engagements, took charge of the funds, paid and took receipts for bills incurred, and finally, called a council in his room and distributed the allotments.

To all appearances these Indians are thoroughly civilized, but in reality their hearts are still in the deep forests. Although the elders are fairly well educated, much traveled, and in daily contact with the white man, their business transactions are conducted in a perfunctory manner. They show some enthusiasm in displaying their baskets, bows and arrows; in setting up their tepees; and in dancing the Sun, the Eagle, and other dances, about their improvised camps. The women seem to be in their element when chatting together as they mend the garments, do beaded work, or deftly weave baskets of ash wood and sweet grass. They all seem quite transformed when, discarding civilian garb for buckskins, and lounging in groups, they hold animated discussions on current topics, recount humorous happenings, or tell of the "good old days" when their forebears hunted deer, speared fish, and gathered wild honey, in the peaceful valley of the Calumet.



## Joseph Nocktonick, the Indian Historian and Educator

### NI-GAN-QUET

A tribute is due Mr. Joseph Nocktonick for his services in furnishing an abundance of reliable information concerning the Potawatomi Indians.

Possessing a fair education, having an aptitude for writing, and being related to many of the most prominent Indian families, he is well qualified for this work. He was born in 1864, in Shawnee county, Kansas; attended the district schools, and later served as educational director and justice of the peace in Jackson county, Kansas. He was second cousin of Saugnash (Billie Caldwell), of Ft. Dearborn fame; his mother, Psettah, who was born in northwestern Indiana, probably in what is now Lake county, was a niece of Leopold Pokagon; his father was a grandnephew of Topenebee, principal chief of the Potawatomies.

Mr. Nocktonick and Chief San-ke-che-wa-seh have conferred on your Historical Secretary and wife, respectively, the names, Ni-gan-quet, meaning the Eagle at Early Dawn, and Mi-nes-no-queh, meaning Lady Mars.

His letters, all of which are well and carefully written, form a valuable addition to our historical collection.

Ne-gwetch (thanks), red brother.

## Early Schools and Teachers of Lake County

W. C. BELMAN

We have met together today as Lake county citizens to commemorate an event in our early history, and to dedicate to the memory of those who have given their lives and energy to sustain and build into the commonwealth an exalted idea of education, this tablet set in granite. This, I take to be appropriate. Surely the ideals planted in this community in years long gone by still have their influence in an ever widening circle and will continue so long as this tablet and granite endure. Who can measure the value of a noble life and its impress on the generations that come and go?

The scene of our historic setting was the western shore of "The little lake, as viewed on a summer day, from prairie height, with the blue sky above, is beautiful beyond the art of painter to represent, because nature in sunny loveliness reflects light from the crystal water, and varying hues from the trees that line its bank, and from the green herbage, and from the sunlit sky. The glory of such a scene, in 'leafy month of June', and the blue dome above, the sparkling, cooling water, the green-robed oaks, and the flowery meads, and above all the sunshine, painters may in colors bright and in fair outline represent, but cannot equal. There are many lakes in this great lake region of America, with grander outlines and with more majestic surroundings. There can be none in June more sunny, there can be few more lovely."

Thus was described, by a member of the household, the setting which was



to become the home of a Christian family imbued with the Spirit of God, and an unselfish devotion to the enlargement of the interests of men and women by the influence of intellectual achievement and noble aspirations that became a source of joy and happiness in after years to many of Lake County's citizens—many directly—very many by the unconscious absorption of high ideals disseminated.

Upon the western banks of this beautiful lake came, in the year 1837, the family of Hervey Ball, consisting of father, mother and five children, two more children of the family being born at Cedar Lake. Hervey Ball being a graduate of a Vermont college and being admitted to the bar, had proved himself a successful lawyer. He brought with him to his pioneer home, a large professional and general library. He, however, devoted himself to farming pursuits, the interest of raising his children, and the general improvement of the community. He was for the thirty years of his life in Lake County closely identified with the religious life of the county. He was an active leader in the Baptist church, trustee of Franklin College, County surveyor for several years, Probate Judge in 1844 and the first Worshipful Master of Lake Lodge F. & A. M. from 1853 to 1859.

In 1865 he was instrumental with a few others in organizing the first Sabbath School Convention in the County, and became its first president. He also became the first president of the Lake County Agricultural Society organized in 1851. This office he held for six consecutive years.

In June 1841, Mr. Ball with others, organized the Lake County Temperance Society, the meetings being held in the old log court house. In the spring of 1838 on a claim held by Hervey Ball, was erected the largest and best log school house in the county. This was the first school house built in Lake county and remained public property until 1848. The picture of this building is exhibited today.

The story of this family would not be complete without mentioning the name of Mrs. J. A. H. Ball, who opened a school at Cedar Lake May 27th, 1839. This school became the first boarding school in the county. Here were taught, besides the elementary branches, natural philosophy, "polite learning", surveying, algebra, Latin and Greek. Students came from Porter county and Laporte county. Schools being commenced in other parts of the county, this school was not continued as a winter school later than 1850 but continued as a summer school until 1855. Its influence was marked by its inspiring students to take up college life.

I desire now to give a historical sketch of the schools of Lake county.

The incidents and facts that are here mentioned are largely gleaned from the several books and reports prepared by Rev. Timothy H. Ball. We do not claim any originality in gathering these facts; scattered as they are through many pages of history, special reports of the Old Settlers' Association, and other miscellaneous sources into such form as to emphasize the growth of education in Lake county. We feel that in so doing we will preserve in a tangible form the necessary material that we hope will make interesting reading for those who desire information along these lines of thought.

I might say in passing that some may find much of interest in collating the story of the growth of Church life, Newspaper efforts and other interests of community life—nearly all the facts of which are given with accuracy in the same sources from which I have gathered the educational facts.



The first school in the county was taught by Mrs. Harriet Holton. The school was kept in a private house, near what is now the Pan Handle Depot in Crown Point, in the winter of 1835-36. There were three pupils. It is thought that during the next winter two or three other schools were commenced but no definite record is available. It was on May 27, 1839 that the school previously spoken of above was organized by Mrs. J. A. H. Ball. This was distinctly a boarding school. On the East side of Cedar Lake families had settled and school had been held in a cabin built by Leonard Stringham, then the school house was built in the summer of 1838, near the edge of Center Prairie about a mile from the lake, and the following winter, school was taught by Albert Taylor, Lorin Hall and then by Norman Warringer, followed in 1840 or 1841 by Miss H. Caroline Wariner and in 1843 by T. H. Ball.

In the neighborhood of Creston the first school house was built in 1849 on the northwest corner of the center of Section 2, R. 9, T. 33. The second school was built about 1857 a half mile farther south.

It was soon after the school taught by Mrs. Holton in 1835 that a log school house was built in Crown Point and located on East street, probably in the rear of the present jail, and in 1841 a small frame school was built at the corner of East street and Walnut street, and was used for many years.

An idea of what kind of a building this was can be gleaned from a statement of Solon Robinson who said, "This year (1841) a frame school house was built in Crown Point, which was the first respectable one in the county, and I fear that the remark is true today (1847) for a decent provision for schools has hardly yet been made in any part of the county. And I do not mean to be understood that the Crown Point school house is at all worthy the name of a decent one for the place, for it is not; although it is better than the little old blank log cabin which was in use previous to the building of this one."

I have copied that statement to show what handicaps the early pioneers of Lake county endured and yet produced a generation of men and women worthy of their names.

Perhaps the next school house to be constructed was the old log house just east of the section corners near the center of Southeast Grove. Mrs. William Brown is authority for the statement that Olive Hixon was the first teacher in that school. The summer of 1842 Eliza Kinyon was the teacher. Mrs. Wm. Brown and her oldest sister both taught in the old log house, and Ellis Sargeant taught the last school in the old log house. In 1850 the men of the community raised a subscription and built a frame building just south of where the present Southeast Grove building now stands.

In Lowell the successive stages of buildings were practically the same as other parts of the county. Jabez Clark came to Lowell in 1837 and built the second log cabin in that vicinity. The first school, a log house, with hewn benches, was constructed probably about 1840. It was located in what is now the southeastern part of Lowell on the corner of forty acres of land pre-empted by Jabez Clark and was near the present home of Mrs. Furgenson. Mr. Clark was one of the early teachers in this school. Other early teachers in Lowell were Adam R. Nichols, Emily Lefler, Sabina Flint, Calista Cross, Cynthia Hogan, Harvey Austin, John Pashley, John Dwyer, Harriett Parsons, Julia N. Wheeler, Philander Cross and Horatio Starr.



The old log school becoming untenable, school was held in a private building on what is now the Webb property.

Then was constructed a small brick building located at what is now the end of Clark street and on the south side of Commercial avenue where is now the Pixley store. In 1858 M. A. Halstead erected what was the finest school house in the county. It was located where now stands the Lowell grade school. It cost with its equipment eight thousand dollars. The writer of this historical sketch was principal of this school during the winters of 1881-1883, it being his first school work in Lake county.

West Creek township formed one of the earliest settlements in the county. I am indebted to W. H. Morey of Lowell for the following statement:

"The first school in the township was taught in a small log school house that was built in 1838 upon the east bank of West Creek, on the south side of the county road, at a point near where Torry bridge now stands. The house was built of unhewn logs, and was about 14x16 feet in size. The seats were made of slabs and a rough board was placed on pegs across one end of the room to serve as a writing desk. The materials and labor used in constructing the house were contributed by the people who lived in the vicinity. The "English Reader" and the Testament were used as text books. Miss Orsula Jackson taught the first term here. The patrons of the school were the Spauldings, Jacksons, Brooks, Kitchels, Spragues, Greens, Wilkinsons and Farleys. The house stood about ten years. After this, school was held in dwellings for a time.

In 1854, a frame house was built on the present site of the Michael school house. This building was moved away many years ago."

Leaving the central part of the county for a while, we find that in North township about one mile west of the village of Highland a school was erected in 1857, and its first teacher was Miss Chloe Green. The second teacher was probably Mary Howe, followed by Inez Wilcox, who later married Frank Gibson. She now resides in Gary. She was born west of Merrillville in 1850 and attended what was known as the Butler school west of Merrillville.

David Gibson, who owned a hotel at what is now Gibson in Hammond, hired a Scotch wood chopper to teach the children of the neighbors in his private house. This was probably about 1845 and is likely the first school in North township.

In Hammond, the first school was erected in 1863 on Hohman street, between what is now Michigan avenue and Wilcox street. Its first teacher in the winter of 1863-4 was Amanda Koontz. The term was sixty days, the salary \$20.00 per month and the pupils, nine in number, were furnished by the following families: Mr. Hohman, three; Mr. Goodman, three; Mr. Sohl, two, and Mr. Drackert, one.

Mary Lohse taught the winters of 1864-66, Mr. Smith 1866-7, Mary St. John began the term of 1867-68 and it was finished by Louise Dutton. Later teachers were Louise Sohl, Miss Teed, D. McKinney, and Mary Harper. The school in the year of 1876-7 was held in a new building just south of where City Hall now stands. In 1881, another new building was erected on Hohman street, corner of Fayette street. The writer of this sketch began his educational work in Hammond in 1883 in this building and continued for eighteen years as city superintendent.



In Gary, the establishment of schools began in the fall of 1906 with the erection of a one-room frame school house near the Lake Shore tracks east of Broadway. O. L. Wildermuth was the first teacher. The schools grew so rapidly that another building was erected and R. R. Quillen was installed as teacher. Inez Gibson was in charge of the former school south of the Pennsylvania railroad. In the spring of 1907 W. A. Wirt became the city superintendent.

In Hobart, the name of O. H. Spencer is mentioned as an early teacher who began his work in 1852.

Returning now to Crown Point, the county seat, and the center of the political and educational thought of the county, we observe this fact—the demand of its citizens for scholarship, culture and refining arts, that could not or at least, was not furnished by the impoverished public schools of the day, called into life several private or boarding schools which had a very marked influence in the development of a peculiarly strong group of men and women in the years beginning with 1850 and not closing until the force of modern educational advance had made its influence felt in the larger development of the public schools, in the decade of 1880.

For the following facts of these private schools I am indebted to Mrs. Sarah Montieth formerly Sarah Turner of Crown Point.

"About 1851 or '52, Mrs. Robinson, a daughter-in-law of Solon Robinson taught a school for children in a room a few doors north of the Rockwell house—later Miss Sears, who became Mrs. D. K. Pettibone, was the teacher—a little later Rev. Wm. Townley, pastor of the Presbyterian church taught quite a large school in a building where the Wheeler home is located, just north of the Presbyterian church. He moved away about 1856. Several men not being satisfied with the advantages of the public school held in the old M. E. church, part of a block south and east of the present one, formed a company and built "The Academy" located in the same lot with the Presbyterian church, but fronting on Main street. Among the stockholders were Mr. David Turner, Mr. Wellington Clark, Dr. Pettibone, and I suppose several others. They employed the best teachers they could secure. I think Miss Cynthia Wallace was the first—then Miss Martha Gerrish, Miss Amanda Beggs of Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn. She afterward married Mr. Nevin, a United Presbyterian missionary. They went to Canton, China, where she died a few years later. The last teacher was Miss Susan G. Chase from Massachusetts. When she was married to Rev. J. Lower, Presbyterian minister, the academy was re-modeled and became the parsonage—about 1860 or '61. The three room public school in the south ward was built and for several years Mr. Cheshire was the principal. He was assisted by Mrs. Cheshire, and Miss Thomas who became Mrs. Foster.

Miss Mary E. Parsons, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke under Mary Lyon, came about 1856. She had spent one year teaching at the "Western Female Seminary" now the Western College at Oxford, Ohio. The first winter she had her school in the "study" of Mr. David Turner's house, with about sixteen young ladies of fifteen years or over. The next year it was moved to "Luther's Hall" where she had thirty or forty pupils including three or four younger girls. She copied the Mt. Holyoke system in many respects, requiring each pupil to do some domestic work at home, study a required time on



each lesson, and especially the Bible lesson, which was recited every Monday morning and required at least an hour and a half for preparation.

The Christian atmosphere of the school under this consecrated woman left a deep and abiding impression, especially upon the older pupils who became sterling Christian women. Among them were Fannie (Vanhouten) Abrams, Lizzie (Foster) Pearce, Joanna (Willey) Fisher, one or two of the Gerrish family and Miss Little of West Creek. Miss Parsons hoped to found a Mt. Holyoke school near Crown Point—but she died in 1859. A few years later her former pupils had her remains removed to the New cemetery and erected a monument to her memory. Her influence led the earlier pupils to Oxford, the stream widening to include the many who have gone there from Crown Point, Hebron, West Creek and I think reaching on to Hammond."

As a close adjunct to the Public Schools the Literary Society in its various forms is an educational factor of no small force. Mr. Ball in his Lake Country history, 1834-72, page 175, gives a good account of these several societies. I give a short synopsis of them here.

As early as 1840 a debating club was organized and met in the home of Solon Robinson.

In February, 1846, the Cedar Lake Lyceum was formed for the young boys of Cedar Lake, Prairie West and West Creek. It accomplished much in the cultivation of a literary taste and in promoting a desire for thorough mental culture, what money could not purchase. The next year was formed the Cedar Lake Belles-Lettres Society which included girls among its members. It met once a month and emphasized the writing of essays as a basis of its activity.

In 1848 was organized the Lake County Literary Society but did not find the proper literary spirit in Crown Point to keep it long alive.

The Crown Point Literary Society was next, being organized in 1863. This seemed to have had quite a measure of success.

The Pierian Society was formed in 1865 and was exclusively for members of the Institute. Mr. Ball's history gives the second annual program in full and it surely had the appearance of being a strong, well-trained organization.

The Webster Society organized in 1869 was composed of all the best society in town and performed its part in literary culture for a period of three years.

Not only in Crown Point and Cedar Lake were these societies formed but all over the county the spirit of the times seemed to express itself in the form of a literary society or debating club or both combined. On page 342 of Lake County, 1884, Mr. Ball gives an extended account of a society at South East Grove which probably was typical of others throughout the county.

The educational history of Lake County would not be complete without mention of the Crown Point Institute. This was organized May 31, 1865 by Timothy H. Ball. It held four terms each year of ten weeks each. It occupied the site where is now the Crown Point Grade School. Its courses of study offered a wide range. Primary work for the beginners and preparatory work for college.

It also offered a three years' college course for young ladies. The life of the Institute was not of long duration, having been closed at the end of its sixth year.

Mr. Timothy H. Ball was the moving spirit of this school and it has



been said that he really brought to the school some very highly educated and cultured teachers. On closing the school the following statement by Mr. Ball was published in the Standard of Chicago:

"If labor for the mind and heart is profitable, if he who trains for activity and usefulness young minds achieves success, then I doubt not that when the involved radical of my strange earthly life is solved, the unknown quantities representing six years of varied labor here will come out in integers of determinate and real value. The equation is one which no mathematician at present can solve, although he perceives entering into it a minus one thousand. To sell, was for myself, financially needful; for the cause of education it was a retrograde movement. There are those whose real interests should have perpetuated such a school as a living power for years yet to come."

In the same year that the Institute was established, 1885, there came to Crown Point two ladies from Illinois, Miss Martha Knight and Miss Kate Knight and started a boarding school for girls. Later they erected a larger home and admitted boys and young men to their school. It was for several years very successful and many of the young people of Crown Point during the early seventies had their 'private schooling' at the Misses Knight school.

The development of Teachers' Institutes is very interesting. T. H. Ball's history of 1884, page 130, gives quite an extended account of the first held in the county. It opened November 1, 1852, in the Presbyterian church, Crown Point. This was a private enterprise, receiving no State aid or encouragement. Mr. Townley, a Mr. Hawkins of Laporte, a Mr. Jewell and Heman Ball seemed to be the leading spirits of the undertaking.

In 1866 the first Teachers' Institute of the county under the direction of the State was held and conducted by Mr. Cheshire, then school examiner. On Thursday evening of that week a social gathering was held by the teachers. As a part of the entertainment a poem written by J. H. Ball was read. This poem contains many of the names of the teachers at that time. The poem is printed in Ball's history, 1834-72, page 133.

It is interesting to study the varying stages of growth and methods of conducting these teachers' institutes. We cannot take the time here to more than call your attention to where the story may be found. Ball's History, 1884, page 226-241, gives you a detailed account of each session of the Institute opening December 20th, 1869, with J. H. Ball as leader. From page 241 to page 260, detail accounts of several other institutes are recorded. Comparison of these accounts with the program of the modern Institute reveals the advancement of educational ideals. Then they taught subjects, today we endeavor to vitalize subjects to meet the needs of the child.

A reference to the list of men who held office of examiner or County Superintendent gives us the names of those who have largely moulded the educational affairs of the county. David K. Pettibone, appointed June 6th, 1861, held office three years; William W. Cheshire appointed June 7th, 1864, held office nine months; Zerah F. Summers, appointed May 11th, 1865, held office nine months; William W. Cheshire appointed December 6th, 1865, held office two years and six months; James H. Ball, appointed June 4, 1868, held office five years; Thaddeus S. Fancher, appointed June 1873, held office two years; James McAfee, appointed June 12th, 1875, held office three years; William W. Cheshire, appointed October 14th, 1878, held office three years and six months; Frank E. Cooper, appointed April 13, 1882, held office twenty-



three years, six months; W. R. Curtis appointed October 27th, 1905; held office two years two months; Frank F. Heighway appointed January 1, 1908 held office thirteen years; A. E. Condon, appointed January 15th, 1921 is now in office.

The normal school had no small part in the educational work of the county. For an extended account we refer you to Ball's History, 1884, page 260-264. A short summary I give here. The first Normal work was given in 1872 by T. H. Ball. The idea was to give the young teacher a broader view of the academic studies she was expected to teach, and instruction as to methods of teaching. This particular Normal School took on the name of "Lake County Gymnasium and Normal School." This school closed in 1879.

Beginning with 1876 the Normal was conducted by the County Superintendent, Mr. McAfee holding the first one.

In 1884 County Superintendent Cooper together with W. C. Belman, Superintendent of the Hammond schools, opened what was the largest normal school that had been held in the county, one hundred five teachers studying for eight weeks to prepare themselves for better work of instruction. These two men conducted the normal school for eight successive summers.

Ball's History, 1884, page 265 gives a detailed list of towns and cities schools, also a complete list of all of Lake County teachers for school year 1884 to which we can only refer.

It is very interesting to compare the following statistics to obtain somewhat of an idea of our educational values in Lake County.

These figures were obtained from the County Superintendent's office:

	1884	1923
Value of school property -----	\$140,500.00	\$8,088,516.00
Number of school buildings -----	103	24 consolidated 8 one-room
Number of teachers -----	174	1035
Total cost of education -----		\$4,093,238.48
Number of pupils -----		30,473
Enrolled in High School -----		3,885
Graduated from High School -----		415

I cannot close this sketch of educational history without special mention of the Rev. Timothy H. Ball, the only man in Lake county who has consistently gathered the facts and incidents of its history. From all sources has he collected details of the life and activities and recorded them, many of them perhaps of little worth, but all of them with some value when placed in their proper setting to form the correct data of our pioneer life.

The facts that I have tried to arrange above are to be found, some of them in the by-ways of his writings, some of them in the full light of his descriptions of events as he recorded them. His was a life devoted to Lake county, as a teacher, as a minister of the Gospel, as a citizen doing his duty as he conceived it, as an historian to record the events of his day that the future citizen might gather inspiration from the lives of those who laid the foundation for our modern civilization.

The purpose of his life is best expressed by his own quotation of word at the close of his history of Lake County, 1884.

*"I live for those who love me,  
For those who know me true,  
For the Heaven that smiles above me,  
And awaits my spirit too;  
For the wrong that needs resistance,  
For the cause that lacks assistance,  
For the future in the distance,  
And the good that I can do."*



## How We Incorporated the Town

By C. OLIVER HOLMES

When, in the course of the working out of the program of the United States Steel Corporation (through its subsidiary, the Illinois Steel Company) looking towards the establishment of additional facilities, it had advanced far enough to begin operations on the field, one phase was, of course, the organization of the town site. This included the proper machinery for municipal government, whether small or large, the promotion and development of the facilities that go with modern communities, including due regard for proper legal procedure.

The local activities (and by "local" we mean those adjacent to, but distinct from the plant site) were more directly under the charge of A. F. Knotts, who was in the spring and summer of 1906, Manager of the Gary Land Company.

Along with the rest of the equipment and personnel that came in was the brother of Mr. Knotts, known by everyone as "Tom," formerly a Police Commissioner, and for a number of years Night Sergeant of Police in the City of Hammond, who moved his family to Gary, locating on Prospect Avenue, on a site close to what is now the depot of the South Shore Railroad. This took place in April, and in May, Mr. A. F. Knotts arranged for his stenographer to establish residence with the brother in Gary, looking towards qualifying him for whatever the developments would prove to be necessary, in the way of organization of the community.

These moves proved to be none too prompt, as the developments came rapidly thereafter, and on the 11th day of June, 1906, formal typewritten notices were posted on three several trees among the sand-hills of the intended Gary, giving notice that a petition would be presented to the County Commissioners about twenty days thereafter, praying the Commissioners to act upon the intention to organize a town and to order an election if the facts so warranted.

It is interesting that though there were 334 residents in the territory proposed to be incorporated (which, by the way, did not include the then town of Tolleston, that being taken in later by annexation) the legal requirement for at least one-third of the voters was met by the signing of the following fourteen names: J. F. McPherson, William Schreer, J. C. Swanson, A. C. Blocki, August Barge, Louis A. Bryan, John E. Sears, J. C. Bourth, E. J. Jewell, Wilhelm Bork, John Howell, Fred F. T. Miller, Wilhelm Schroeder, and Louis Prohl.

Since the petitioners had to be bona fide voters, the carpet-baggers who had "blown in," including the Manager of the Gary Land Company, and his stenographer, could not qualify. The necessary bond in the sum of \$500 having been put up, the County Commissioners with due regard to the formalities, ordered the election to be held on July 14, 1906. On that date the Commissioners of the Election, namely, John E. Sears, Louis A. Bryan and Edward E. Hall, after patient waiting all day, managed to gather in 38 votes, of which 37 were for, and one against incorporation.

The tradition as to the one against, is that it was probably cast by one of the duck-hunting pioneers, who had stopped at Tolleston on his way over to



the election and that this was his silent, although ineffective, protest against the coming of civilization.

Another tradition is to the effect that the original anti-Company attitude first found expression here, probably in the mind of someone who was convinced that it would be unwholesome for the Company to have unanimous approval and for that reason cast his vote against the incorporation.

The County Commissioners, in special session, on July 17, 1906, after the returns were in, declared the municipality duly incorporated, and for election purposes divided the town into three wards so that there might be candidates from these several wards, for the organization of the first Town Board, also ordering the first town election, which was held on July 28, 1906, when Millard A. Caldwell was the only candidate for election as Trustee of the First Ward; T. E. Knotts, of the Second Ward, and John E. Sears, of the Third Ward.

There were two candidates for Clerk and Treasurer. William A. Walsh ran for the combined office of Clerk and Treasurer, while he was opposed by Louis A. Bryan for Treasurer, and by C. O. Holmes for Clerk. The election inspectors were L. A. Bryan, John E. Sears and John Stewart. The results of the election were 48 votes for Caldwell; 49 votes for Knotts; 49 votes for Sears; 20 votes for Walsh for Clerk; and 19 votes for him for Treasurer; 28 votes for Bryan; and 29 votes for Holmes.

In other words, the Trustees were duly elected and the Irishman who tried to walk away with both offices was beaten by the native son for the treasurership and by the Company's stenographer for Clerkship. Bryan promptly arranged for the Clerk to do the Treasurer's work and spent the winter in California, being the first man in Gary to own an automobile.

Somewhat as a matter of accommodation to the person later appointed Town Attorney, who had steered the municipal ship through the shallow waters of its beginning course, the Board of Trustees met every Saturday afternoon at 4:30, the first meeting being on July 30, 1906, at which meeting Ordinance No. 1 was adopted. Gary's acquisitive nature and her tendency to take in everything in sight betrayed itself even at this early date, since Ordinance No. 1 was for the purpose of annexing some land that had been overlooked in the original sweep.

This first meeting was held at the Gary Post Office building, all of the Trustees being present. The meeting was called to order by John E. Sears. Thomas E. Knotts was nominated by John E. Sears for President of the Board, while John E. Sears was nominated by Millard A. Caldwell. When the ballot was taken, Knotts received two votes and Sears one. C. Oliver Holmes, having been elected Clerk of the Town, was present at the meeting as Clerk of the Board.

At the meeting held August 18, the Town Board elected Loudon L. Bomberger of Hammond, Town Attorney, which office he held for four years, at a salary of \$1200 per year, although he did not move to Gary. At this meeting the need for funds, which need seems never to have been fully met since, was so much with the Board of Trustees that they ordered the Clerk to secure the necessary warrants for use by the Treasurer. On pay-day the municipal camp followers got what looked like a check, but on the back of which was duly certified in a very formal manner that there were no funds in



the treasury and that the bearer would get 6% interest until the Treasurer could redeem the warrants.

At this meeting, among other items of business transacted, the Clerk was ordered to procure one marshal's star; three deputy marshal's stars; four pairs of handcuffs, that is, one pair for each police officer; and six police clubs, this number being placed a little higher on the theory that some of the heads might prove rather hard in the early days, hence harder on the clubs.

What was more important, however, both to the community and to the individual, as it proved in his case, the foundation of which has since come to be a national reputation in municipal engineering, was the official appointment of A. P. Melton as Town Engineer.

The roster of the first municipal organization, therefore, stood as follows:

Board of Trustees:

Thomas E. Knotts, President,  
John E. Sears,  
Millard A. Caldwell,  
C. Oliver Holmes, Clerk,  
Louis A. Bryan, Treasurer,  
Frank C. Chambers, Marshal,  
A. P. Melton, Civil Engineer,  
Louden L. Bomberger, Attorney.

School Board:

C. Oliver Holmes, President,  
Thomas H. Cutler, Secretary,  
Edward Jewell, Treasurer.

In the meantime, the Town Clerk had secured the necessary bond to permit him to issue the warrants that could not be paid, the bond having been placed at \$1,000, the sureties thereon being John O. Bowers, and John N. Beckman of Hammond. The bond of the Treasurer, L. A. Bryan, was fixed at \$25,000 and signed by A. F. Knotts and A. M. Turner. Frank C. Chambers was appointed Town Marshal, his bond being fixed at \$500 and signed by Lawrence Cox, then a Sheriff of Lake County, and W. F. Bridge, City Engineer of Hammond.

Not until the meeting of September 1, 1906, were the salaries fixed for the employes, the Treasurer being allowed \$300 per year; the Clerk \$480 per year; the Engineer \$1200 per year; and the members of the Board of Trustees \$3.00 for each meeting attended.

The assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Town of Gary for the year 1906 was \$2,778,645. The first plat approved was that of the Gary Land Company's First Subdivision, September 1, 1906.

The need for meeting the educational problem was faced by the appointment of a Board of School Trustees consisting of Thomas H. Cutler, town site engineer of the Gary Land Company; Edward Jewell, hostler of the B. & O. R. R., and the stenographer of the Gary Land Company, whose other duties included Clerk of the Town Board, Superintendent of the Sunday School, official reporter for the Lake County Times, Assistant Post Master (the chief duties being to carry the shoe box from the tent in which he lived over to the post office in the morning, and back again in the evening), switchboard operator for the Gary Land Company (the switchboard being the lone



telephone that came over from the mill site, through which all of the town site business had to be transacted by way of Chicago,) and later, that is, in the fall, the duly constituted precinct committeeman, being even at that tender age, namely, twenty-three years, a Republican.

On September 10, at an adjourned session, the Board of Trustees awarded the contract for the building of the first jail at \$550, to be built by Harry Miller, a carpenter contractor who had brought his family to Gary, in the meantime. On December 1, 1908, the names of several of the streets were changed, the systematic nomenclature being adopted that is now so great a convenience to everyone, for example, 163rd street was changed to 9th avenue; 164th street, to 10th avenue, etc.; Highland avenue, to Washington street; Irving avenue, to Adams street; Eastern avenue to Jefferson street, Washington boulevard to Madison street, Bell avenue to Monroe street; Triet avenue to Jackson street; Eddie avenue to Van Buren street; and Broemmell avenue to Harrison street.

On February 24, 1907, the first epidemic of small pox made necessary the erection of a pest house, information concerning the stealing of which, late in the spring, got front page space in the Metropolitan dailies.

Out of the raft of routine affairs that came to the attention of the Trustees and other officers of the community, one or two items of more than general interest, included the adoption of the official seal. It had been naively suggested to Judge Gary, the then Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, that the Town Board would be delighted to include a bas-relief likeness in profile of the Judge in the design of the seal, if that would meet with his approval. It not only met with the Judge's approval, but appeared to please him as he immediately acknowledged the courtesy and indicated his desire to provide the necessary seal.

In due course, the seal was prepared by Tiffany of New York, and by ordinance on June 15, 1907, was adopted as the official seal, including a bas-relief in profile of Judge Gary. The formal presentation was made by Mr. K. K. Knapp, senior member of the firm Knapp, Haynie, and Campbell, who had charge of the Steel Company's business in the West. It was understood that the seal cost Judge Gary over a thousand dollars. It is really a very fine piece of workmanship.

In language somewhat stilted, and even ornate, the Town Trustees expressed their appreciation to the founder of the Steel Corporation as follows:

"Whereas Judge E. H. Gary has presented to the Town of Gary, Indiana, which is named for him, a seal for the use of said town, and

"Whereas the Trustees of said Town appreciate the act of Judge Gary in presenting to the Town the seal, which in excellence of workmanship and artistic finish, is surpassed by none, not even the great seal of the State.

"Therefore, Be it Resolved, that the thanks of the Trustees of said Town of Gary, and its citizens are hereby tendered to E. H. Gary, and

"Resolved, Further, that these Resolutions be spread upon the records of the Town, and that a certified copy thereof, with the first official imprint of the seal of the Town be sent to Judge Gary."



The first franchise granted by the Town of Gary was on May 18, 1907 being the Gary Heat, Light and Water Company, for the installation of the water works plant, the second for the installation of the gas plant, and the third for the installation of the electric light and heating plant. There was also adopted on that day, an ordinance granting a franchise to the Goshen, South Bend and Chicago Railroad Company. It is the writer's present impression that that franchise was never exercised.

This hastily gathered and awkwardly presented data gives but an imperfect impression of the colorful and interesting experiences of those who had the good fortune of being among the pioneers as they shaped and molded the clay which has been ever plastic, but ever stiffening, in the hands of those who would shape the destinies of this Magic City.

## REPORT OF The Annual Meeting Held at the Woods' Farm

By EMMA HUEHN LEARY, *Secretary*

After another year, which has sped by so rapidly, the 56th anniversary gathering of members and friends of The Lake County Old Settler and Historical Association, took place, August 26, 1922, at the farm home of Samuel B. Woods, Ross, Indiana.

Friends and relatives of Bartlet Woods, gathered to pay homage to the memory of a man who had willingly contributed his share to democracy, and who had proved himself a worthy citizen of Lake County. He died at Crown Point in 1903. The inscription on the monument, now resting at the gateway of Hickory Ridge Farm, which is also known as the Sam B. Woods' farm, reads as follows: "In memory of Bartlett Woods, Pioneer 1837, Public spirited citizen, who stood for the right." Bartlett Woods was born July 15, 1818 in Winchester, England. In May 1836 he came to America, later coming west to Lake County. In 1837 he purchased 240 acres of land from the government, paying a dollar and a quarter an acre for it. On April 17, 1837 he was married to Ann Eliza Sigler. To this marriage there were born the following children:

Mrs. Caroline Woods Randolph, of Crown Point,  
William Woods, of Ross Township,  
Jefferson B. Woods, of Boone Grove,  
Sam B. Woods, of Ross Township,  
Charlotte A. Woods, of Chicago,  
Walter L. Woods, of Chicago,  
Alice Woods Cormack, of Chicago."

It was one of the happiest throngs that ever assembled under the stately locust trees that shade the modern villa where once stood the log cabin of pioneer days.

Mrs. E. A. Chaplain, of Grove Hill, Alabama, granddaughter of Hervey Ball, whose memory was honored the previous year, was present.

John B. Turner, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was also present, the first time in fifty-five years.

A picnic luncheon was served; the Woods family acting as hosts. The meeting and ceremony was begun with invocation by Rev. S. S. McCutcheon.

A resume of the activities of the association during the past year was given by the president, Mr. L. T. Meyer, who stressed the necessity of collecting historical data of the county. He also urged that each city in the county should form a society similar to the one in Gary. The State Society has urged that a survey be made in each city in the county in 1923. Once a great agricultural county, it is now one of the greatest industrial centers in the United States.

The principal address was delivered by Mr. W. C. Belman, of Hammond,



who paid a magnificent tribute to the memory of Bartlett Woods. He concluded with these words:

"Today we pay reverence and homage to this worthy man. Today we unveil this monument to his memory. This monument of granite that has withstood the storm of world making is a fitting emblem to one who withstood the storm of character making for so many years."

Mrs. Chaplin told of the exquisite pleasure she experienced in paying a visit to the former residence of "Grandpa Ball" at Cedar Lake. She was there when a little child, and she said that: "It seems that providence has inspired me to visit the old homestead and I feel as though I were stepping on sacred ground."

On the suggestion of A. F. Knotts, of Gary, the Association decided to mark the homestead of Hervey Ball, in 1923.

Officers of the Association were elected by acclamation as follows:

Col. L. T. Meyer, President, Hammond;

Louis Little, Vice-President, Lowell;

Emma Huehn Leary, Secretary-Treasurer, Hammond;

J. W. Lester, Historian, Gary.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Oldest man present, John Black, born July 24, 1832.

Oldest man born in Lake County, John Brown, born, 1840.

Oldest woman present, Mrs. Elinore Phillips, born N. Y., 1832.

Oldest woman born in Lake County, Mrs. Cynthia Spaulding, born June 28, 1838.

Oldest married couple, Mr. and Mrs. John Hack, 1862; both 60 years old.

Most recently married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Turner, June 1922.

Largest family present, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Bowers and four children.

Most generations present, John Black families.

Oldest Union soldier, H. Barton, 84 years old.

Youngest baby present, Roberta Malmstone, 10 months old.

One hundred fifty-seven members paid their dues, which amounted to \$39.25.

Received from Mr. Dinwiddle, \$122.65.

Deposited in Citizen's Bank, 9-9-'22, \$44.25 dues and contributions.

Total \$163.00.

Adjourned.

Mrs. LeGrand T. Meyer, President.  
Emma Huehn Leary, Secretary-Treasurer.



## Pioneers and Early Settlers

*A list of members present at the Annual Meeting held in August 1922, who have resided in Lake County sixty years or more.*

E. J. Nicholson, Crown Point; 74 years of age, came to Lake County in 1860.

Mrs. E. J. Nicholson.

Mrs. William Lennertz, Turkey Creek, born in Lake County, 1846.

Jerome Dinwiddie, born in Crown Point, April 17, 1848.

F. E. Farley, born in Crown Point, April 1855.

O. G. Wheeler, born March 4, 1842; came to Lake County 1847.

Mrs. Esther Underwood, born in Mishawaka, Ind., 1837, came to Lake County in 1842, now resides at Crown Point.

John Hack, born in Lake County, 1843, resides at Lowell.

Mrs. John Hack, (nee Ann Driscoll,) born at Lowell, 1842.

Mrs. Stella Wallace, Lowell, R. R. 2; born at Orchard Grove, April 3, 1853.

Joseph Reissig, born 1852; came from New York state 1854.

W. H. Patton, born in Center township, 1859; resides at Crown Point.

Mrs. C. N. Barber, (nee Ella Taylor,) born at Lowell, May 25, 1862.

Mrs. Fred Krieter, born near Hobart, August 27, 1857.

Mrs. J. S. Crawford, born June 16, 1856, at South East Grove.

Mrs. Edith B. Griffin, born near Lowell, May 13, 1857.

Mrs. W. H. Michael, born at Lowell in 1850.

W. H. Michael, born at Lowell, 1847.

Mrs. W. T. Holm, born at Crown Point, April 28, 1857; resides at 18 Glendale, Hammond.

Mrs. M. B. Meeker, Crown Point, born in Ohio, 1852; came to Lake County in 1854.

John E. Fraas, born at Crown Point in 1859.

John B. Turner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, age 77; former resident of Lake County.

Mr. Lennertz, Merrillville, born in Ross township, April 16, 1855.

L. G. Little, Lowell, born in West Creek township, February 21, 1861.

John Brown, Crown Point, born at South East Grove, October 7, 1840.

Oscar Dinwiddle, born near Morris, Ill., September 2, 1845; came to Lake County in 1847, resident of Lowell.

George S. Doak, Hebron, Ind., born November 22, 1834 in Beaver County Pa.; came to Lake County April 21, 1855.

Samuel B. Woods, born in Ross Township, 1856.

Hiram Barton, born in Michigan, March 22, 1839; came to Merrillville, September, 1848.

Mrs. Elinore Phillips, born in New York state, March 22, 1832; came to Lake County about 1836; resides in Ross township, near Elliott.

Mrs. William H. Walter, formerly of Hammond, now residing at West Palm Beach, Florida.

Colonel LeGrand T. Meyer, of Hammond, born at Cedar Lake.



## The Meeting at the Lake of the Red Cedars

No recent meeting of the Association has been more carefully planned, more entertaining, or more thoroughly appreciated, than the one held September 15, 1923, at the Meyer homestead on the banks of The Lake of the Red Cedars. The responsibility of obtaining prizes and arranging the program for this occasion was assumed almost entirely by Mrs. L. T. Meyer and Mrs. E. H. Leary.

A graphic account of this meeting, written by Mr. Allen Naive, a representative of the Post-Tribune, is given in part, as follows:

"A lasting and fitting tribute was paid to Jane A. H. Ball, Judge Hervey Ball, her husband, and their son, Reverend Timothy Ball, when the Lake County Old Settler and Historical Association, Saturday afternoon, unveiled a monument to their memory at Cedar Lake.

"The granite bolder, which is nearly three feet in height, and which will stand for centuries as a monument to the Balls and the school they built, came from the Boyd farm near Merrillville. It is mounted on a circular concrete base, and to it is affixed a copper plate bearing the following beautifully engraved inscription:

	In Memory	
	of	
1804	JANE H. BALL	1889
	Judge Hervey Ball, her husband, an early probate Judge of Lake County	
	Their son	
1826	REVEREND TIMOTHY BALL	1913
	Lake County Historian	

Through the influence of these people, this community  
remained one of the most prominent in religious, edu-  
cational, and literary achievements, during pioneer days.

The site of the first school in Lake County

"This farm on which the first school was built, was purchased by the Balls immediately after they came to Lake County in 1837, and is now owned by Mrs. L. T. Meyer, wife of the late L. T. Meyer of Hammond, former President of the Lake County Old Settler and Historical Association.

"The awarding of prizes was the occasion for much merriment. The prize for the oldest married couple on the grounds, a rocking chair, was won by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bassett, Gary, father and mother of Mrs. F. O. Hodson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are 83 years of age and have been married 60 years.

"The prize for the oldest woman on the grounds, a pocketbook, was captured by Mrs. Elinore Phillips, 93 years of age. Being 94 years old and the oldest man on the grounds, John Laws was able to capture the prize in his class, a gold pencil. The prize for the oldest man born in Lake County, six pairs of sox, was won by Oliver Surprise, age 84.

"Mrs. Cynthia Lodge Spaulding, age 85, won a shawl for being the oldest woman born in Lake County. The prize for the youngest girl at the meeting



was won by Katherine Kingsley, a two-and-a-half dollar gold piece. A similar prize for being the youngest boy on the grounds was won by Louis Hurlitz.

"John Brown of Crown Point won a set of urns for having the largest number of generations present, he having four generations on the grounds. The prize for being the oldest union soldier, a cane, was won by James L. Gerrish, 87 years of age. The prize for the oldest unmarried woman present was captured by Miss Sarah Patton, 61 years of age. The prize for the largest family present, a table cloth, was won by Mrs. L. T. Meyer, she having four children on the grounds.

"A unique feature of the afternoon came at its close when the arrival of an aeroplane afforded the old settlers, many of whom can well remember when the only means of travel was by horse-back or ox-cart, an opportunity to view the most highly developed modern means of transportation. The big mechanical bird was piloted by Walton Ashler and his wife of Pullman, Ill., friends of Mrs. L. T. Meyer and Mrs. Emma H. Leary, officers of the Association.

"A most fitting and impressive program, a perfect autumn day, made glorious by a brilliant September sun, wonderful natural scenic settings, and a crowd of more than 200 persons representing Lake County's oldest and most prominent families, made the occasion one which will long be remembered as one of the most delightful events in the history of the organization."



## Old Settlers Gather at Deep River to Dedicate Monument to John Wood

Members of the Wood clan and the Lake County Old Settler and Historical Association held a memorable meeting last Saturday at Deep River, where they dedicated a monument to the memory of one of our county's most worthy pioneers, John Wood. Here, despite overhanging, leaden clouds, about 300 persons, including 84 of the 140 living descendants of John Wood, assembled on the elm-lined commons which fronts the site of the old Wood's cabin, and skirts the historic Sac trail, now known as the Lincoln Highway.

Following a luncheon served by the society of Willing Workers, the guests gathered under the protecting branches of the half-century old trees to participate in the dedicatory exercises. A. W. Stommel, president of the association, briefly stated the purposes of the meeting. Community singing was lead by Charles Clark, director of social work in Hammond.

W. C. Belman delivered the invocation.

Following a pleasing address of welcome by Miss Olive Wood, chairman of the Wood clan, A. J. Smith of Hobart, read a sketch of the Wood family which is well worth preserving. A report of the meeting held last year at the home of Mrs. LeGrand T. Meyer, was read by the secretary, Mrs. Ella Huehn Leary.

Never before have the objects of the association been better set forth than they were on this day by Frank B. Pattee, prominent attorney of Crown Point.

He said that the association has five principal objects:

- "1. To collect and preserve relics.
- "2. To collect and preserve history.
- "3. To cherish the memory of old settlers.
- "4. To keep alive the pioneer spirit among their descendants.
- "5. To keep up close friendly relations with others.

"The main object of this association is to develop in the people of Lake County true Americanism. We need a healthy and vigorous revival of the spirit of real, honest, downright work, such as characterized the lives of our representative pioneers."

The monument, consisting of a bronze tablet, mounted upon a two-ton granite boulder, was then unveiled. An impressive scene was here presented, as Mrs. Mary Wood Vincent, oldest living member of the immediate Wood family, slight of figure, drew aside the stars and stripes which were draped about the boulder. Then, as if to lend aid to a worthy project and to add luster to the symbol of a well-spent life, the sun burst through heavy banks of clouds, lighting the kindly face of the aged lady and flooding in brilliant rays the massive granite rock.

The inscription, which faces the Lincoln highway, reads as follows:

1800	JOHN WOOD	1883
1802	HANNAH PATTEE WOOD	1873

From Danvers, Mass.  
Brought family in 1836  
Erected first grist mill in Lake County, 1838  
Set aside the commons and planted elms  
Advocated and practiced honesty, morality, temperance, liberal religion and industry.  
Charter member Masonic lodges at Valparaiso, Crown Point, and Wheeler.  
Reared their family here.  
Buried in the cemetery established by them in 1836.  
Erected by descendants in 1924.

The committee on prizes comprising Mrs. W. C. Belman, Mrs. Starr Brownell, Mrs. Frank Davis and Mrs. Agnes Roberts Schaaf, then gave its report of awards, as follows:

The oldest man present born in Lake County, John Brown (1840).

The oldest woman present born in Lake County, Mrs. Mary Wood Vincent.

The oldest man present, Jacob Weiss (86).

The oldest woman present, Mrs. Elinore Phillips (92).

The latest married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Beaudette Smith.

The oldest married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wheeler (50 years).

The oldest Union soldier present, Mr. John Brown.

The oldest unmarried woman on the grounds, Miss Angie Glaser.

The youngest baby boy, Joseph Lower.

The youngest baby girl, Marjorie Wood.

The largest family present, Mrs. John Crisman and four children.

The largest number of generations, the Wood's family (four).

The report of the committee on nominations, having been adopted, the following officers were declared elected for the ensuing year:

President, A. J. Smith, Hobart; Vice-President, Albert Foster, Lowell; Secretary, Mrs. Emma Huehn Leary, Hammond; Treasurer, Mrs. L. T. Meyer, Cedar Lake; Historian James W. Lester.

Among the articles on exhibition were photographs of descendants of the Potawatomi Indians who formerly peopled this region; a Masonic apron which belonged to John Wood, and a certificate of membership issued to him by the Jordan lodge of Masons, at Danvers, Mass., a century ago.

Acting on recommendations presented by Oscar Dinwiddie and A. F. Knotts, the association decided to place markers at the homestead of Melvin A. Halstead, founder of Lowell, and at the Gary municipal beach in honor of LaSalle and Father Marquette.



A CONDENSED REPORT  
OF THE  
Survey of Lake County

*Archaeological and historical material listed for the State Historical Commission.*

Prior to his untimely death, Mr. L. T. Meyer had been appointed chairman of Lake County, to direct the work of making an archaeological and historical survey for the state. He desired that the survey be made and a report of it read at a meeting of this Association. In accordance with his wishes, we have carried on the work, and listed all available material; but the report is obviously incomplete, for history is daily being made and new material constantly discovered.

Our organization consists of a chairman, and representatives from each township. We have endeavored to record the experiences and observations of our pioneers, and to list the relics and other tangible evidence of changes they describe. There are yet some living who assisted in converting the wilderness into a land of fine homes and fertile gardens. From them and others we have obtained numerous letters, documents, and about fifty stories, relating to the history of this county.

Among the letters are a number from Mr. A. J. Nocktonick, of the Potawatomi Indian Reservation in Kansas. In these he writes of the legends, traditions, and history of the Indians who once peopled this region.

The Pokagons were probably the most prominent of the local Indians. Simon Pokagon, son of Leopold, and Chief of the Potawatomi bands that inhabited Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, was an author, an orator, a musician, and a man of high ideals. It often has been said of him that he was never known to break an agreement. Sometimes we wonder—and then realize that we should be loyal to our race. This noted "Son of the forest," who was honored by Carter Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago, and who at one time was a guest of the President of the United States, made regular visits to this county. The records of Indian land sales, following the treaty at Chicago, October 27, 1832, show that he owned a strip of land described as section 29, township 36, range 7 west; this being a part of the present site of Hobart. Mr. Arthur Patterson, of East Gary, asserts that he became well acquainted with the chief, who pointed out the old trails, the site of the former Potawatomi village at East Gary, and the burial ground near Liverpool. Mr. Patterson has in his private museum, an arrow which he received about 1870, from the chief, who was then paying a visit to the site of the old Indian village.

Mr. Nocktonick has translated a number of names of the Indians who formerly resided in this locality, some of whom owned land in Lake County.

Potawatomi Reservation, Kansas, July 2, 1923.

Friend Sir:

Yours of June 21st at hand and contents noted. In reply: Deep River may be Not-weh, Rattlesnake River.

Note—a e i o u  
a as in ah  
e as in let  
i as in eel

Tope-ne-bee	Principal chief of the Wabash river Potawatomes.
Meh-shi	Son of Tope-ne-bee; died in Kansas, 1897; old age.
Nen-wish-ma	Nephew of Top-ne-bee; Kaw-ki-me, mother of Nen-wish-ma warrior.
Mes-quass	Nephew of Leopold Pokagon; died 1900, advanced age.
Sin-otch-win	Friend of Leopold Pokagon.
Wa-bon-si	Principal chief, Prairie Potawatomi; St. Joseph Band.
Wop-sei	Son of Sin-otch-win; Chief Kansas Prairie Potawatomes; died at the age of 72.
Mi-sha-bo	Brother of Leopold Pokagon; uncle of Simon Pokagon.
Pset-tah	Daughter of Mi-sha-bo; mother of writer; born 1823 near Chicago, in Indiana.
No-ta-get	Warrior chief; killed in action with the Sioux in 1850, in Kansas.

	Pronunciation	Meaning
Tope-ne-bee	Tope-neh-bee -----	Deep water fish.
Meh-shi	Meh-shee -----	Sturgeon.
Nen-wish-ma	Nan-wish-maw -----	I conquer.
Mes-quas	Mass-quass -----	Red fish.
Sin-otch-win	Sen-otch-wen -----	Swan of the Grand Rapids.
Wa-bon-si	Wau-bon-sie -----	Morning (early eagle) Dawn.
Wop-sei	Waub-say -----	White Swan.
Mi-sha-bo	Me-shaw-bo -----	Great waters (ocean).
Pse-tah	Pseh-taw -----	I am heard.
No-ta-geh	No-taw-geh -----	I hear. (A warrior's call).
Ki-wa-ni	Key-wah-nee -----	Spiritually lost.

I am sending you nine names of head men of our tribe, who were born near the great lake. Ki-wa-ni, an old man bore that name. He was neither chief nor warrior.

This may help you a little. The nine were born in Indiana. All came to Kansas except Tope-ne-bee; Nen-wish-ma died in Topeka. His picture is at the state capitol.

Yours,

JOSEPH NOCKTONICK.



## Former Indian Land Owners in Lake County

From records of land sales at Laporte, Indiana; Treaty of October 27, 1832.

(Translated by Joseph Nocktonick)

PURCHASER	TRANSLATION	Sec.	T.	Range	Tract
Pokagon	Rib -----	29	36	7	640A.
Aubenaube	Looking Backward -----	17	36	7	640
Quashman	Landing a Log -----	21	36	7	160
Nuvataumant	Beaver cutting a tree -----	6	36	7	298.8
Wesaw	Yellow Beaver -----	20	36	7	640
Wesaw	Yellow Beaver -----	31	36	7	640
Benock	Tribe Bennock -----	32	36	7	640
Pokakanse	Little Rib -----	31	37	7	80.51
Nisinek-que-quah	Goddess of War -----	17	34	8	640
Misnoke	Fighting Earth -----	1	36	8	569.34
Ashkum	Forever a Sturgeon -----	4	36	8	556.5
Showkowchkluck	Pushing a Log -----	23	36	8	300
Meshowke-to-quah	A Goddess that clears the sky of clouds -----	36	36	8	640
Besiah	(of French origin) -----	36	37	8	371

In nearly every part of the county, but more especially along the beach of Lake Michigan and on the banks of the rivers, are found marks of the red man. About two years ago your historical secretary visited the old Potawatomi cemetery at Liverpool. Here much sand had been excavated for construction work, and there were flint chips, arrow-heads, pieces of pottery, and what seemed to be human bones, scattered all about. He picked up an arrow-head that had been neatly chipped from pure white flint, and as it lay in the palm of his hand, he thought how interesting would be a reconstruction of the camp where the maker of this arrow-head once lived.

A year later he enjoyed hearing about a camp which, sixty some years ago, was situated almost at this identical place. The descriptions were given by Mrs. Julia Hart Follette, of Chicago, and Mrs. Henrietta Gibson, of Gary; both of whom as girls, were acquainted with the Indians, understood their language, and played with the Indian children.

Mrs. Follette, accompanied by Mrs. Gibson, frequently visited the camp. She asserts that on one occasion they called to console an Indian woman who was mourning the loss of a charming infant daughter to whom Mrs. Follette had become much attached.

The men, who were painted, and decorated with beads and porcupine quills, and who carried pistols and daggers in their belts, were dancing to the sound of a tom-tom. A number of the women who were sitting in a circle, waved to and fro and moaned incessantly. The mother of the dead child turned to Mrs. Follette and sobbed, "You papoose gone—God take you papoose."

Mrs. Gibson tells many interesting details of the camp:



"The Indians were mostly of the Catholic faith, but they included sun-worship in their ceremonies. Often we could hear them about day-break, chanting and beating their drums, as they knelt and raised their faces to the rising sun. One of the women, Na-o-men-equeh (A lady of the Menominee tribe) worked for us; and Shobbona, a fine looking man, often came to our home.

"I recall a visit we made in the early 60's to one of their camps, situated about a mile east of where Broadway now is, and a short distance north of the Little Calumet river. Their tepees, to the number of a dozen or more, stood at the base of a high dune called Coup-ni-quon (a bear's potato patch). They seemed to be much pleased to have us call. Most of the men wore blankets. They were making birch canoes, working with their traps, or smoking in the shade of oak and willow trees. The women, who were rather nice looking, wore broadcloth skirts and shawls. They were doing beaded work, staining designs of flowers on the sides of birch canoes, or helping to prepare a meal which they were cooking in a large iron kettle. After the contents of the kettle had been sufficiently cooked they dipped it out with wooden ladles, or gourds. They offered me some, which I tasted but did not relish, for it consisted of unseasoned field corn and quartered muskrats."

It seems, from evidence furnished by the earlier pioneers, that contact with the white race did not tend to elevate the morals of the Indians. Solon Robinson, who arrived at the site of Crown Point, October 31, 1834, has written in *The Early History of Lake County* that his best customers were the Potawatomies, who paid their bills in furs and berries, while many of his white customers gave only promises.

In 1838, many of the Indians were transported to Kansas. Few of the white or red race are now living who were in existence at that time, but we have among the members of this Association, one who was then a child of six years; Mrs. Elinore Phillips, who was 91 years of age the 28th of last March, came here in 1836. The Indians regularly visited her home to trade venison for pork and flour. She feared them, but they never molested her.

The departure of the Potawatomies, about 1838, is distinctly remembered by Mr. James L. Monahan, of Michigan City, who is now in his 99th year. "There was a string of Indians," he says, "that would reach from Plum Grove to Laporte. My uncle, Jonathan Dudley, had a contract to remove them to a reservation in the Southwest. One offered me a pony if I would accompany him, but I refused the offer."

As time speeds on and weaves its hazy web about the past, these stories of pioneer life will arouse ever increasing interest and appreciation.

### EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Concurrent with the passing of the Indians, came many venturesome white pioneers. During the short period extending from 1832 to 1840 the old order was to a great degree replaced by the new. Each year marked some radical change. These changes marked the transition from primitive to civilized life.



## THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION

1832—The United States Government purchased the last of the Indian possessions in northern Indiana.

1833—William Ross, the first white pioneer of the interior of what was to become Lake County, settled near the mouth of Deep river, or section 6, township 35, range 7 west.

During the same year a stage line was started along the beach of Lake Michigan.

1834—In the spring of this year, a Mr. Bennett opened a tavern near the mouth of the Grand Calumet.

In October, Solon Robinson, founder of Crown Point, staked off his claim and proceeded to make and write history.

1835—The first school of the county, was conducted in a log residence at Crown Point, by Mrs. Harriett Holton.

1836—The first store was opened by Solon and Milo Robinson.

1837—The county was organized, and Crown Point made the County Seat.

1838—The first building was erected for school purposes; opened by Hervey Ball, at Cedar Lake.

1839—Land was regularly opened to white settlers by the Government. Liverpool was then made the County Seat.

1840—Crown Point again was made the County Seat.

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Incidents and events following the year 1840 are frequently recounted by our pioneers, early settlers, and others. Material furnished by those whose names are given below, has been recorded and preserved by this Association in the survey which has been filed with the State Historical Commission.

Arthur Patterson, of East Gary, has described the Potawatomi trails of Lake County.

Thomas Cannon has written in an entertaining style the story of Father Marquette's sojourn near the mouth of the Calumet.

Darus Blake, of Garyton, has related his experience in herding sheep in the buildings adjacent to the old log court house at Liverpool, as a safeguard from the attacks of wolves.

Mr. A. F. Knotts has furnished an excellent biography of Solon Robinson, and written other articles relating to local history.

Mrs. Druscilla Carr, Isaac Crisman, and Arthur Anderson, have described pioneer life in Miller. They have told of experiences with Indians, of fights with bald eagles, of killing wolves, deer and bears, and of making enormous hauls of fish from Lake Michigan.

Mr. John O. Bowers has published in pamphlet form, a splendid article on *The Joseph Bailly Family*, in which he tells the story of the romantic life of the first pioneers of Northwestern Indiana.

Mr. Nathaniel Banks, of Hobart, has told amusing incidents of Indian life, and of seeing a much bedecked, but comely Indian queen at a camp on Deep River.

Mr. Henry Schrage, father of the mayor of Whiting, has told how Whiting got its name.



Mrs. Henrietta Gibson has given a lucid word painting of Gibson Inn, the stage house built about 1838 on the site of Gary.

Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan has accomplished a great work in compiling a list of our soldiers and sailors.

But a few weeks prior to his death, Mr. Henry Barton, entertained representatives of this Association, with tales of early days in Merrillville, to which place he came in September 1848. That he and the other pioneers had to watch their step is evident by the following information he gave concerning the messasauga rattlesnakes which infested the prairies:

"My father was a Doctor, but he had so many calls to treat patients for snake-bite, that he hadn't time for much else. As an external and internal remedy, he used Rattlesnake Master, a tall weed that grows on the prairies. Children and adults as well as cattle, frequently were bitten, and so we usually were kept busy boiling the herbs; but father never lost a case that I know of."

Mrs. Lydia Zuvers, daughter of Hiram Barton, has submitted an interesting report of Ross Township, included in which is a list of former tavern keepers of Merrillville.

Mrs. Mary Vincent (nee Wood) has told of witnessing, in 1851, the arrival of a Michigan Central train—the first train to enter Lake County.

Reverend David Handley, retired minister of Gary, has given interesting reports of the religious history of Cedar Creek Township. He remembers when many of the parishioners were hauled to church by ox teams. Unfortunately it would require more than ox teams to get some of our acquaintances to church now.

Mr. Oscar Dinwiddle has filed a complete and interesting report of Eagle Creek Township. He tells of the early settlers, and names some of the French traders with Indian wives, who conducted stores on the banks of the Kankakee.

Conrad Fabian, Charles Seydel, and Arthur Patterson, have supplied interesting information on the early history of East Gary.

Mrs. S. E. Bryant, of Lowell, has written a detailed history of the Oliver Surprise family.

Mr. George Smith, who is well informed on the early history of Hobart, has related many facts not hitherto published. He has told of the fur business, and of the boats which formerly plied Deep River, between Hobart and Chicago.

Miss Lydia Hess has written a biography of Joseph Hess, who founded Hessville about 1852.

Rev. Frederick Koenig, pastor of the Saints Peter and Paul church, at Turkey Creek, has given the history of his church, which dates back to the early 50's, when missionaries came on horse back from South Bend to administer to the spiritual needs of the congregation.

Ordinarily one would not class a person coming to the county in 1879 as a pioneer, but Mrs. Lena Reisig, who came that year, and conducted the first Post Office at Kelly, later changed to Glen Park, has narrated a number of experiences with snakes and wolves that entitle her to the honors of a pioneer.

Mr. John Brown, of Crown Point, has written of his eventful life, described Andersonville prison, and the ancient battle ground located on his ranch in Eagle Creek township.



We have in our files other valuable historical papers, recently written by the following persons: Mrs. Mary Knotts, Mr. W. P. Gleason, Mr. O. L. Wildermuth, Mrs. Herbert Graham, Colonel A. P. Melton, and Honorable C. O. Holmes.

Other papers will soon be forthcoming, for there is ample material. Lake County is not static. Important ventures recently have been made, new enterprises launched, and great undertakings accomplished.

Construction of the plant of the National Tube Company, where thousands of men will be employed, is now well under way. Through the well directed efforts of Mrs. Frank Sheehan, a wide strip of dune country is to be conserved as a State park. Obstacles, which for years have prevented the draining of thousands of acres of low land adjacent to the Little Calumet have been removed, and the Burns' ditch is to become a reality. The Lincoln and Dunes highways, which follow the much traveled Sauk and Potawatomi trails, have been completed.

We trust that what has been accomplished by those of this generation will benefit the next and that they likewise will consider the welfare of their successors.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

There are thousands of relics, heirlooms, maps, paintings, rare books, old manuscripts, and like material, in the hands of private collectors of this county. Were it possible to place all this material in some centrally located building, the public would reap great benefit from the vast information afforded.

Following is a list of owners of collections, together with a general classification of the material collected:

Joseph Sanger, Lowell—Indian relics and curios.

A. J. Sambrook, East Chicago—Pottery and stone weapons, most of which were found in North Township.

Vincent Mazur, East Chicago—Indian pottery in three different designs; spear heads, scrapers, and arrow-heads.

Mrs. L. T. Meyer, Hammond—Mounted heads of large game; Indian hand work; a photograph of the first school building erected in Lake county.

John Brown, Crown Point—Stone weapons from the Indian battle grounds on the Kankakee River.

Arthur Patterson, East Gary—A well stocked private museum containing pottery, pipes, bows and arrows; pieces of petrified trees; miscellaneous material, all well arranged and displayed.

Frederick Keck, Black Oak—Several hundred old coins; mounted birds and animals; Indian relics consisting of arrow-heads, an egg-shaped hammer-stone, stone hatchets, axes, and sledges; a Sam Colt pistol, dated 1812, found about 1900, on the site of Gary.

Fred J. Black, Hobart—This collection of Indian relics, weapons, and curios, might be measured in bushels. There are arrow-heads, spear heads, boring, scraping and grinding tools, a medicine hatchet, an ominous looking stone dagger or spear; and four muzzle-loading guns from Harpers Ferry, Dated 1832.

John Handcock, Hobart—A large and varied collection of Indian relics, including a stone owl, about eight inches in height.



George H. Smith, Hobart—A large and most interesting collection of miscellaneous articles, including about two thousand Indian relics; drills, and other flint instruments; blades, and pods of seeds from a mound near the Miami River.

Wm. Piatt, Hobart—An elaborate collection of relics and curios; a mastodon tooth; piece of an oar from the wrecked Chicora; a number of rusted flint locks found about 1900 near Hobart.

Mrs. R. O. Johnson, Gary—Antiques, including a cherry dropleaf dining table; a mahogany rocking chair handed down through five generations, and estimated to be two centuries old.

Mrs. J. A. Patterson, Gary—Porcelain ware; table linens and hand-woven goods; one pair swifts a century old.

A. T. Bushong, Gary—A spinning wheel, complete with accessories.

Thomas Polk, Gary—Flint weapons, spear heads, arrow-heads, and drills, found near Chesterton.

Gary Public Schools—Ancient pottery from the southwest, cunieform tablets, mounted birds, geological specimens.

J. W. Lester, Gary—Letters to and from this State, of dates ranging from 1840 to 1850; an arrow shaft, stained red, yellow and black, found among flint chips in the sand dunes near Baillytown; correspondence from descendants of Chiefs Pokagon and Pontiac.

George Pinneo, Gary—Indian costumes and equipment, including a war bonnet, moccasins, beaded jacket, pipes and drums; two pistols said to be from the Custer battle field.

A. F. Knotts, Gary—Indian relics, books, pieces of furniture, hand-work, and gowns, from the Joseph Bailly homestead.

Reverend Frederick Koenig, Turkey Creek—Books and documents dating back to 1850, including The Book of Souls, in which is recorded the names of those who composed the congregation. The first baptism recorded is that of Joseph Adler, date, January 17, 1850; the first marriage, that of Sabastian Gasper Theilman and Margaret Miller Ballman; date February 21, 1851.

Gary Public Library—An early map of the old Detroit-Fort Dearborn road; a fine collection of Indian relics found near Chesterton, a picture in pastel of Ann Maria Gibson, the first woman pioneer of Gary, cunieform tablets dating from 2400 to 500 B. C., one of which contains a contract, below which is inscribed: "The month Tebet, the day 22, the year 32, of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon." That was the year 573 B. C.

George Peterson, Miller,—Miscellaneous curios, including an old mariner's compass found on the beach of Lake Michigan.

Mrs. Mary Nygard, Miller—An iron kettle, found about 1860, on the site of the Gary Municipal Beach.

Y. M. C. A., Gary—World War relics, guns, helmets, pistols, and sundry equipment; a copy of the first paper published in Gary.

John O. Bowers, Gary—Miscellaneous articles from the Joseph Bailly homestead, including a side saddle used about a century ago by Mrs. Bailly on her trip to Indiana; four steel-tipped arrows; a large piece of tapestry; a book entitled The Festival, by Rose Howe; journals and books of account dating from 1796 to 1834; Revolutionary War commissions issued to an ancestor of Mrs. Bowers.



The Tolleston Gun Club—About seventy-five different varieties of mounted birds, including a full-grown swan, and a pelican; a finely mounted specimen of wolf, standing at "attention," which was killed near the club quarters.

Henry Daugherty, Munster—Over 1,000 arrow-heads; spear heads, several stone hatchets, scrapers, a drill, two spherical hammerstones; a copy of The Ulster County (New York) Gazette, published January 4, 1800, containing an account of the funeral of George Washington.

Reverend J. B. DeVille, Gary—A valuable collection of paintings, rare books and manuscripts; a painting on copper "The Dolorus Way" by Rembrandt, dated 1640; original etchings by Guido Reni, Rubins, and other eminent masters; a treatise on philosophy "Printed in the Ideas of November 1476, by Anthony Koburger."

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MAKE THE SURVEY

John Brown, Crown Point.  
Oscar Dinwiddie, Lowell  
J. S. Doak, Leroy  
Miss Lydia Hess, Hessville  
Arthur Patterson, East Gary  
Miss Orpha M. Peters, Gary  
A. J. Sambrook, East Chicago  
Miss Lydia Zuvers, Merrillville  
James W. Lester, Gary

## Miscellaneous Notes

We are unable to find any printed volumes of our Reports later than number eight, published in 1911. The present modest publication, then, which is the first in thirteen years, should be designated as number nine.

Although the hand of Reverend Timothy Ball was stilled eleven long years ago, we frequently have occasion to refer to his writings, even on subjects of current interest.

The sudden death of Colonel LeGrand T. Meyer, which occurred February 23, 1923, while he was serving as President of our Association, is keenly felt by all our members.

The annual meeting, for which he was eagerly planning, was to be held during the very month in which he was taken. As a man of commanding presence, and of virility and versatility, he will long be remembered.

On May 15, 1924, occurred the death of Mrs. A. W. Stommel, wife of the President of this Association. Mr. Stommel has our deepest sympathy in his bereavement.

Members of the Pioneer Society of Whiting emphasize the social side of their organization. Their annual meetings remind one of congenial family reunions.

Members of the Gary Historical Society, headed by Senator C. O. Holmes, are working quietly but consistently on biographical and historical records of local interest. Their meetings are held quarterly at the Gary Public Library.

Publication of this volume has been made possible through the encouragement and assistance of the following persons: John O. Bowers, August W. Stommel, Oscar W. Dinwiddie, Samuel B. Woods, A. J. Smith, Miss Mabel Tinkham, A. J. Hamilton, W. C. Belman, H. E. Graham, Mrs. L. T. Meyer, Mrs. E. H. Leary and C. O. Holmes.



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